



The Raymond Recorder

The News and Advertising Medium of Southern Alberta's Sugar District

VOL. 27

RAYMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, AUG 10 1928

NO. 27

For this year's harvest

**McCormick Deering
Combines,
Swathers, Pickup
Attachments, Power Binders,
Threshing Machines and
International Trucks**

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

Raymond Merc.
COMPANY, LIMITED

Tractors Overhauled

If you want your Tractor overhauled before harvest
call at our garage

Expert Car Repairing

Service Garage

Burns & Thompson
PHONE 83, RAYMOND

EXPECTING THE BEST

Farmers dealing with United Grain Growers expect the best in service and treatment.

They have a right to expect it, for this is a farmers' company and it has the experience, the resources, the organization and equipment to give such service and treatment.

Deliver your grain to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD
Elevator at Raymond

Fall Samples

We have received our advance sets of samples for

Fall Clothes

in all of the latest patterns and styles of

Suits and Overcoats

Ranging in prices from

\$25

up to better qualities ranging from

\$40 to \$55

Call and inspect our showing

**We make good clothes at
city prices**

Clarke Bros.

Home of Fine Tailoring

RAYMOND

ALBERTA

How Should Law Be Enforced?

On Thursday night of last week Constable Van Orman and two officers of the dry squad raided and searched the home of a citizen of Raymond. They found nothing but what the occupants were entitled to by law. There was not the slightest reason to suspect that bootlegging was being done. There was no reason to suspect that the owner of the residence was in possession of liquor to which he had no right. It seems that this contemptible action was inspired by a malicious mind. This private residence was occupied, on the night in question, by the owner and another gentleman, a guest. The latter was asleep, and the former was engaged in reading a magazine article when Mr. Van Orman and his two assistants made their unpleasant call.

The owner of the residence has never been implicated in any liquor case whatsoever, has never been haled into court in Raymond, and has never appeared in court here excepting the time when he laid a charge against Mr. Van Orman, himself. This latter event, on the face of it, appears to account for the unexpected raid last week. It seems to have been the result of a planned campaign to "get even". In other words, it appears that Mr. Van Orman is not using his office to prevent crime, but as a means to satisfy his own personal likes and dislikes.

Several months ago the home of another hard working and honest citizen was searched by Mr. Van Orman and dry squad officers. The same thing happened. Nothing but what the owner was entitled to was found. No charge was laid, but the owner had to suffer the indignity of having his house searched and the consequent unpleasant publicity. He is a prosperous farmer, and his integrity is so far above stooping to bootlegging practices that no reasonably sane person would suspect him of anything but honorable dealings.

Has Mr. Van Orman a little red book in which he enters the names of every citizen who orders beer or liquor, and the quantity ordered? And does he make weekly visits to Lethbridge at the expense of the town of Raymond for the purpose of keeping the above book up to date? If our understanding is correct, when Mr. Van Orman discovers someone who has ordered a quantity of liquor which, in Mr. Van Orman's opinion, is too large, he (the purchaser) is immediately placed under surveillance by our chief of police, and if a few friends have been invited to spend the evening at that particular house, a raid and a search will be the probable result.

Now, the Recorder maintains that while Mr. Van Orman probably knows his own capacity for liquor, he has, in our view, no right to arrogate to himself the position of censor in regard to the amount of liquor other people may purchase and consume.

We had an idea that the village constable was supposed to be a servant and friend of the people. Mr. Van Orman seems to regard himself as their master! We were of the opinion that a policeman was supposed to help the life of the average citizen to run more smoothly and free from disturbance. Instead of this happy condition, what do we find? We find Mr. Van Orman raiding the homes of peaceful citizens where no excuse exists, and he himself frequently breaking the law by unseemly "horse play" on the streets of Raymond.

Mr. Van Orman is an industrious officer—one of the most industrious we have ever known. But he seems to imagine that any man who takes a drink of beer is a criminal—a man to be watched.

We were of the opinion that the sword of justice was a two-edged blade and would cut both ways. Evidently not. We cite the following instances:

Not long since Mr. Van Orman was a weed inspector for the town of Raymond. He was ordered to do certain work by the Provincial Weed Supervisor. He refused and was fined \$5.00 and costs, if we remember correctly. He is able to give orders, but evidently unable to take them. The town council paid his fine and kept him on, not as weed inspector, but as a police officer.

The Recorder would suggest to the town council that some one of their number enquire carefully into the procedure adopted by Mr. Van Orman in carrying out the law regarding stray animals, with special reference to the advertisement and sale of the animals. The Recorder is of opinion that the ordinance is not being followed as it should be.

Mr. Van Orman pastured his horses in the ball park not long since. Was this a privilege granted to other citizens?

The town council purchased Mr. Van Orman a bicycle. Rains came and the roads became impassable for a bicycle. The bylaw regarding this was amended to permit riding of bicycles on sidewalks. At whose suggestion was this permission granted? We wish to know. We invite the town council to answer. Bicycles ridden on any sidewalk are a menace to public safety. No one can dispute it.

Mr. Van Orman has been very industrious in sending cows into the stray pen. Does he treat the cows of

all citizens in the same manner? Or does he turn his head when he sees certain animals on the streets?

A few days ago a local business man told the Recorder that Mr. Van Orman had told him to clear away an old piece of machinery. At the same time the property of a certain prominent official was (and still is) cluttered up with an old furnace and an unsightly mess of weeds. And this is on Broadway! Why complain against one man and let the other man go free? Does the sword of justice cut only one way? Is "sauce for the goose sauce for the gander"? We want to know!

This week we are informed that a local business man was served with a summons for parking a car longer than a prescribed number of hours. Is this the first time in this town that such a thing has occurred? Has a charge of like nature ever been served in this town?

Limited space prevents publishing further instances of like nature. Others are so well known that publication is not necessary.

The Recorder does not wish to convey the impression that we are against the enforcement of law. We believe that the law should be enforced impartially and in a sane manner. We believe that if a man disturbs the peace, or is intoxicated in public (and we do not mean two drinks), or uses vulgar or obscene language in public, he should be taken to task. And we also believe in personal liberty—that a man has certain rights as limited by law and the rights of others. We believe that a man who is trying to live in peace as a law-abiding citizen should not be pestered or molested by an official who apparently does not know where his rights end. We have no sympathy with bootleggers. We believe that the Liquor Act was fashioned so that the conviction of bootleggers is an easy matter. But we do not believe it was ever intended to be used to molest the average citizen. We believe that our town should be kept clean, free from stinking cesspools and barnyards. And we believe that most citizens do their utmost to keep their premises clean. We believe in the enforcement of the Weed Act—impartially—and any act or bylaw which is made to benefit a community.

But we do not believe in having a reign of terror. The average citizen can, and will, discipline his neighbor as well and better than any officer of the law can. If this were not the case the country would be in a condition of turmoil.

And we do not think that Chief of Police Van Orman is a man capable of carrying out the responsibilities of his office.

The Recorder desires to know whether or not this town is a place where a man may make a happy home. We leave the answer to the council of the town of Raymond.

The Health Clinic

The Government Clinic held at the School of Agriculture, Raymond, Aug. 2, 3 and 4, was very successfully "put over".

There was a government staff of 12 doctors and nurses headed by Dr. Washburn, and these people, with our local committee, worked in splendid harmony for the accomplishment of the work.

During the clinic Dr. Washburn operated 105 children for tonsils and adenoids, and performed five minor operations, establishing a world record Aug. 4 by performing 65 operations. Several hundred teeth were drawn and many teeth filled by the dentists.

Dr. Henderson, the oculist, examined about 200 cases, made recommendations for care of the eyes, and fitted glasses for 60 children. Examinations and advice were free.

Dr. Henderson did not get through, but will finish his work here Aug. 15 in the postoffice building.

From expressions heard on every side it is evident that the work done at the clinic is very much appreciated by the people, and no doubt a wonderful improvement in the health of the children will be the result.

The keen interest manifested by the doctors and nurses in the welfare of the children was very gratifying indeed, and dispels the idea that people work only for filthy lucre.

A conservative estimate of what the clinic saved the community is \$6000, to say nothing of what it will mean to the health of the children.

Thanks for the Government Clinic and to the men and women who are big and broad enough to see that a healthy race of children will make for a strong and mighty commonwealth, and who are willing to work to bring about this condition.

LOST—Lady's gold Mesh Bag containing \$15 and small articles. Finder please return to Recorder office and receive reward.

Born—A son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Court.

Opera House

Tonight and Saturday

Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton in

Now We're in the Air

MONDAY NEXT

Rod LaRoque in

The Fighting Eagle

COMING FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT

AUG. 17 AND 18

Tunney Heeney Fight

Also Bebe Daniels in

Feel My Pulse

Coming soon—Sid Chaplin in

The Better 'Ole

Watch this space for the
most important announcement
we have ever made

The Broadway Store

Paris Green

Half pound package.....25c
Pound package.....45c
25 lb drums Brown's Famous Auto Spray.....\$11.50
Hudson's Perfection Sprayer.....\$9.00

Kill the Bugs - Save the Spuds

Bennett & Co. Ltd.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Service

Phone 32

RALPH BROS.
Transfer

Want Ads Pay Big

*makes pastry and
biscuits simply delicious*

Blue Ribbon
Always Reliable Baking Powder
Sold by all Grocers

Industrial Development In Canada

Possibilities in the future development of industries in Canada, and the utilization of the natural resources of the Dominion as the essential raw materials in such development, and the manner in which all the people can assist in such development and expansion of manufacturing in Canada formed the subject matter of a recent address by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, before the Young Men's Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, which is worthy of the most serious consideration, and especially so because it is so simple, so thoroughly sound, and so applicable to all parts of the country.

Mr. Stewart did not vision a future Canada with a limited number of great manufacturing centres, possessing many huge plants, located in certain sections of the country, with gigantic outputs supplying the home market and providing a large export trade, and largely controlled by a few corporations or wealthy individuals. Undoubtedly Canada has already created a number of such large industries and will continue to do so as the population and wealth of the Dominion grows. The idea submitted by Mr. Stewart for serious consideration was along quite another line.

Mr. Stewart sees in Canada, east, central and west, in the north as well as in the southern portion, a country of vast resources and of varied character. Many of these natural resources of a similar nature are to be found in widely separated sections, and he feels their development should be general and that they should be tapped at many points rather than attempting to supply the requirements of the people from one or two places located far away from the mass of consumers.

In other words, Mr. Stewart advocates study of a plan which contemplates the establishment of industries in numerous communities to utilize those natural resources which may be found adjacent to such communities and thus supply the local and regional demand instead of transporting such goods long distances from other countries or far distant parts of Canada. Such a plan, sanely carried out, would not only result in huge savings in the aggregate to the public, but would lead to the development for use of resources now lying dormant, would build up numerous small industrial towns, provide more employment, and materially assist in solving the problem of unemployment which frequently becomes acute in certain parts of the Dominion by reason of the seasonal nature of the occupations of a vast majority of the people.

In presenting his thought on this subject, Mr. Stewart expressed the opinion that bodies like boards of trade should take up the close study of the raw materials of their districts, and of the markets for manufactured commodities. Such local studies would, he believed, reveal many possibilities for starting new industries at appropriate points. Statistics on the importation and movements of manufactured commodities had led to the conclusion, he said, that many of the articles could be made at home, and this also applied to goods transported from other parts of Canada in many cases unnecessarily, because the same thing could be made on the ground. The possibilities of manufacturing locally had been brought home to many towns and cities, largely through the initiative of enterprising public bodies like the board of trade, assisted by the facts on file in the department at Ottawa. Raw material, as far as possible, should, he contended, be prevented from leaving Canada so that the country's resources to the greatest extent might be utilized for those living there.

In all such endeavors, boards of trade everywhere, Mr. Stewart stated, would have the assistance of the government in a whole-hearted way. His department was always willing to co-operate with any public body in planning at the disposal of interested persons locations of the country's natural resources. Experts of the department would be available always, and would be sent to any localities where their services would be of assistance.

The policy suggested by Mr. Stewart should make a particularly strong appeal to boards of trade throughout the three prairie provinces, which, up to the present time, have been so largely dependent upon the other provinces and foreign markets for the manufactured goods which our people consume in such large quantities, and for which we have been obliged to pay high prices because of the enormous distances these goods have had to be transported from the point of manufacture.

That Mr. Stewart's idea is sound, is borne out by the experience of many towns and many industries. Some of the most flourishing industrial towns and cities secured their start through the establishment of a comparatively small local plant utilizing some raw material found in the locality, and history is filled with instances where these small local industries have, under careful but progressive management, grown into what are now classified as among the great industries of the country. Hundreds of such instances, both in Canada and the United States, could be given.

In the past, western board of trade, and western people generally, have possibly made the mistake of bending their energies to secure the location of branch factories, warehouses, or distributing agencies of outside concerns. A branch factory of some big and well known concern loomed larger on their horizons than a small locally-owned and operated factory. In the long run the latter offers greater things for the community than does the former. All its interests are at home and it is there its growth and development will count for most.

All Western Canada would gain through widespread action on Stewart's suggestion. Economically and politically the country will be stronger and more prosperous if, instead of possessing a few very large industrial cities, these prairie provinces are dotted over with numerous, albeit medium sized, industries utilizing local supplies of raw materials and creating thriving communities about them.

Special Cameras For South Polar Flight

One Will Automatically Develop and
Deliver Strips of Film

Photography is to play an important part in the South Polar flight to be made by Commander Byrd. Two

Vacation!

When you are going on vacation take a bottle of Minard's along. You'll need it for sunburns, bites, etc.



W. N. U. 1744

special automatic cameras are being constructed, one to take pictures of the sun as an aid to navigation, and the other to record each mile of the flight.

While the flight is in progress the first camera will automatically develop and deliver strips of film. The second camera will be attached to the bottom of the plane and will follow the path to the Pole, recording from a height of 5,000 feet a strip of the Polar plateau eight miles in width.

Will Not Loan Pictures

The request of the Canadian National Exhibition that the four state portraits of King Edward VII., Queen Alexandra, King George V. and Queen Mary may be loaned that the visitors to the C.N.R. might see them has been refused by the government on the grounds that these are gifts from His Majesty.

Life is made up of getting and giving and forgetting and forgiving.

No Restrictions On British Immigrants

Propaganda Calculated To Impair
Prestige Of Canada Is
Circulated

"Apart from the common sense requirements concerning health and character, there are no restrictions on Britishers coming to Canada to live," Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of labor, said, when asked about complaints published in British papers that Canada was too strict in its provisions for admitting people from Great Britain into this country.

For some time, the minister added, both here and in England, Canadian immigration regulations have been subjected to severe criticism insofar as the admission of Britishers is concerned. It is claimed in England that people are not being encouraged to emigrate to Canada while in this country it is said that immigrants are being induced to come when no employment is available for them.

"It is difficult to see what the propagandists have in mind, but the result can only be to impair the prestige of Canada in the eyes of residents of the mother country."

COMPLETELY RUN DOWN

Symptoms That the Blood Is
Thin Should Not Be Neglected

Weak, run-down, lacking strength, energy and ambition, nervous, sleepless, poor appetite, digestion disturbed—these are the symptoms named by a great majority of people who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "These little pills correct the condition described and if you have any of these symptoms you should give these pills a trial. Their great value in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. James A. Tibbets, Halifax, N.S., who says: 'I was completely run down in health. My blood was thin and watery, and my nerves so bad that I did not sleep well at night. My appetite was poor and the least exertion left me weak and trembling. When I went out I would have to lie down as soon as I got in the house. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I soon found they were helping me and by the time I had taken the sixth box I felt like a new woman, and have enjoyed good health ever since. For this reason I can highly recommend the pills to anyone run-down or troubled with their nerves.'"

Not only do Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help the nerves. Their main function is to enrich and increase the blood, and as the blood supplies the whole body, new life is given to the entire system. Better sleep, steady nerves, improved appetite, increased vigor—all these can be yours by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Begin them today. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail post paid, at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Safety In the Air

Number Of Fatalities In Aviation
Accidents Is Decreasing

In contrast to the rising death rate from automobile accidents is the decreasing number of fatalities in aviation accidents. In 1920 there were 185 deaths in airplane and balloon accidents; in 1926, when the number of those flying had increased enormously, there were 170 deaths. The ratio of deaths to miles flown was in the first year one to 97,587; in 1926, it was one to 1,387,964.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

The output of creamery butter for Saskatchewan in June, was over 1,276,797 pounds, an increase of 149 per cent. over the previous month.

COULD NOT WORK FOR MONTHS

Restored to Health by
Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound

Port Elgin, N. B.—"For three months, I was nervous and weak with tired feelings and could not do my work. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have got good results from it and recommend it to others."—LILA TAYLOR, Port Elgin, N. B.

This dependable medicine is sold by druggists everywhere.

"Swat the fly" with GILLETT'S LYE

A teaspoonful of
Gillett's Lye sprinkled
in the Garbage Can
prevents flies breeding

Use Gillett's Lye for all
Cleaning and Disinfecting



Costs little
but always
effective

Recipes For This Week (By Betty Barclay)

ORANGE SHORTCAKE

2 cups flour.
1 teaspoon salt.
4 teaspoons baking powder.
4 tablespoons sugar.
4 tablespoons shortening.
1/2 to 3/4 cup of milk.

Sift the dry materials until well blended. Rub in the shortening using a fork. Cut in just enough milk to make a soft dough. Put in greased cake pan, press with back of hand to shape of pan, and bake twelve to fifteen minutes in hot oven.

FILLING

6 oranges.
1/2 cup sugar.

Wash oranges, remove the skin, cutting off all white membrane. Cut the orange in half and cut in cubes of uniform size. Sprinkle with sugar, then spread between the prepared crusts. Serve with a sauce made with the juice of two oranges and three fourths cup sugar.

MEDIUM CREAM SAUCE FOR VEGETABLES

2 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons flour.
1 cup milk.
1/4 teaspoon salt.
Few grains pepper.

Put butter in saucepan, stir until melted; add flour mixed with seasoning. Stir until thoroughly blended. Pour on milk, one-third at a time, while stirring. Bring to the boiling point. A double boiler is preferable in order to prevent burning. Use 1 cup cream sauce to 1 cup cooked vegetable.

Asthma Can Be Cured. Its suffering is as needless as it is terrible to endure. After its many years of relief of the most stubborn cases no sufferer can doubt the perfect effectiveness of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. Comfort of body and peace of mind return with its use and nights of sound sleep come back for good. Ask your druggist; he can supply you.

Pool To Pay Dividends

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Members
To Benefit Through Dividends
On Pool Elevator System

Members of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool will receive approximately \$800,000 in September as a result of the six per cent. dividend that the Pool is paying on the money invested in the Pool elevator system. The principal for this system has been obtained from members by deducting two cents per bushel from all cheques paid to them.

The Pool members will also receive a dividend of 5 per cent. on the reserve fund. C. W. King, manager of the Pool here, was unable to say what amount this would involve.

It was stated recently by A. J. McPhail, president of the Wheat Pool, that as soon as the Pool controlled shipping facilities at every point the two cents per bushel deduction would be returned to members and that the ownership of the system would be kept fresh, by the "revolving door system" which means that two cents per bushel would still be deducted from annual payments by members, but a corresponding amount would be returned each year. Thus members of the Pool were saving an amount annually, which in many cases was as high as \$200.

By using X-rays, two generations of tobacco plants have been grown in one year.

Let Minard's Liniment Relieve Pain.

The average man often uses better judgment in selecting a cigar than in choosing a wife.

Invented Electric Net To Snare Submarines

Eminent Canadian Also Aided
Admiralty With Charts Of British
Isles

Albert Close, eminent Canadian cartographer, whose charts of the British Isles proved invaluable to British fishermen and to the admiralty during the great war, has returned for a visit to his old home, at Napanee, Ont. A great achievement of his during the war was the inventing of an electric net to snare submarines. He has recently prepared a detailed plan of the battle of Jutland, for which he was congratulated by Lord Jellicoe. Before returning to England, Mr. Close will interview the department of marine and fisheries and fishing skippers of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the Atlantic coast to obtain information of assistance in preparing new charts of Atlantic coast waters.



MOST people know this absolute antidote for pain, but are you careful to say Bayer when you buy it? And do you always give a glance to see Bayer on the box—and the word genuine printed in red? It isn't the genuine Aspirin without it! A drug-store always has Bayer, with the proven directions tucked in every box:



Anything But Peaceful

Doves Are Very Quarrelsome, Says
Professor Of Zoology

The dove, for centuries the olive branch carrier and emblem of peace, is found to lead a very quarrelsome family life. There may be some billing and cooing in public, but in privacy the dove mates quarrel.

Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, professor of zoology, at the University of Kentucky, makes the true facts known. It is his opinion that the crow and bluejay are the most intelligent birds and that the yellow-billed cuckoo and the catbird are the "best all-round friends of man."—Copper's Weekly.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

The apple crop of Canada for 1928 is estimated at 3,157,360 barrels, an increase over 1927 of about 350,000 barrels.

There is more fiction in fact than there is fact in fiction.

ZIG-ZAG
Cigarette Papers
Large Double Book
120 Leaves
Finest You Can Buy
AVOID IMITATIONS **NOW 5¢**

GILLEX
FOR THE
LAUNDRY
AND ALL
CLEANING
Jane Gillex
Every woman's
Maid-of-all-work

DRESSMAKING SCHOOL

A practical training in designing and making costumes and millinery; individual instruction. The Winnipeg Dressmaking and Millinery School, 78 Donald St., Winnipeg. Established 1900.

HERCULES TRADE MARK PERMANENT BUILDING PAPER

CUT IT—it doesn't tear easily

There's no denying that the most careful carpenter doesn't handle his tools with the dainty movements of a dentist.

Consequently he will appreciate a building paper which allows him to throw careful handling to the winds and work rapidly without fear of tearing. Hercules Permanent Building Paper is tough. Tearing or cracking in using is unheard of. Carpenters prefer it because it is easy to use.

Hercules—in three grades, x light, xx medium, and xxx heavy, is wind proof and damp proof.

Send now for samples and prices.

Appleford Paper Products
HAMILTON, CANADA

Shortage of Russian Wheat Has Tendency To Steady Markets, But Lower Prices Predicted

Condition of wheat crop and storage wheat is such that lower world wheat prices are promised, and lower bread costs should cheapen the loaf.

If it were not for the Russian situation, general wheat prices, which are under last year's figures, would be down still more. Russia was the great wheat power of the world for export, and forecasts always hinged on her crop.

But the Soviet experiment causes the Russian peasant to grow what he wants for himself only, because all surplus is taken by the government for general use. There will be a tremendous wheat shortage in Europe, caused by the Russian default in growing, and Canada is the only country that will ship in great volume to Europe, local grain brokers say.

"It will take years for Russia to get to the point where she can supply wheat as of old, and that won't be possible until she alters her present system," said a grain exporter. "If Russia wants to communize wheat in her own country, that may be her business, but as Russia needs outside money and cannot get it until she produces a world commodity, she will have to alter her system, and pay the Russian farmer in money for his surplus wheat which she can then export and obtain credits in the world markets. But, until she does, Hon. T. A. Cramer, President of United Grain Growers, Ltd., is quite right in saying that European conditions indicate a favorable outlook for the marketing of Canada's grain crops for the next three or four years."

Heavy European demand for wheat, barley and other grains would naturally stiffen prices were it not for the fact that so much wheat has been grown, and the "tough 5" grade at \$1.04 per bushel, is 30 cents a bushel lower than this time last year. The amount of No. 1 Northern in storage at Port William is practically nil, caused by the heavy rains in last crop period. Brokers say they can't buy 10,000 bushels of it, and it would take a month to get 30,000 bushels together.

There are seven grades of straight wheat, and seven grades of the "tough" kind, which have greater moisture content. Lower grades of wheat, sold at still lower prices than last year, will be used for export, and for domestic flours. There is one western Canada wheat selling to West India flour trade at 94 cents per bushel, but the "tough 5" in the absence of any of the first straight grades which are not tough, is what will be mostly consigned to Europe, and the 3, 4 and 5 straight grades will be mostly used for flour in this country, with Nos. 1 and 2 almost nil in supply.

Outlook for grain prices on the market is also lower, but this hinges on weather conditions. Rust in the crop or other adverse factors would either hold present figures up or might better them. On the whole, lower prices are looked for.

Useful Part Of Equipment

Clock Should Be Included In Furnishings Of Kitchen

A kitchen without a clock is worse than an automobile without a self starter. Every day, and often every hour, valuable seconds or minutes are wasted to ascertain the time.

Most people prefer a wall clock, but others have two alarm clocks in the home and see to it that one is placed in the kitchen. The latter is very useful to the woman who forgets she has something baking in the oven—for when she leaves the kitchen, she can set the alarm for twenty, thirty or forty minutes later, and be recalled in time to save the baking.

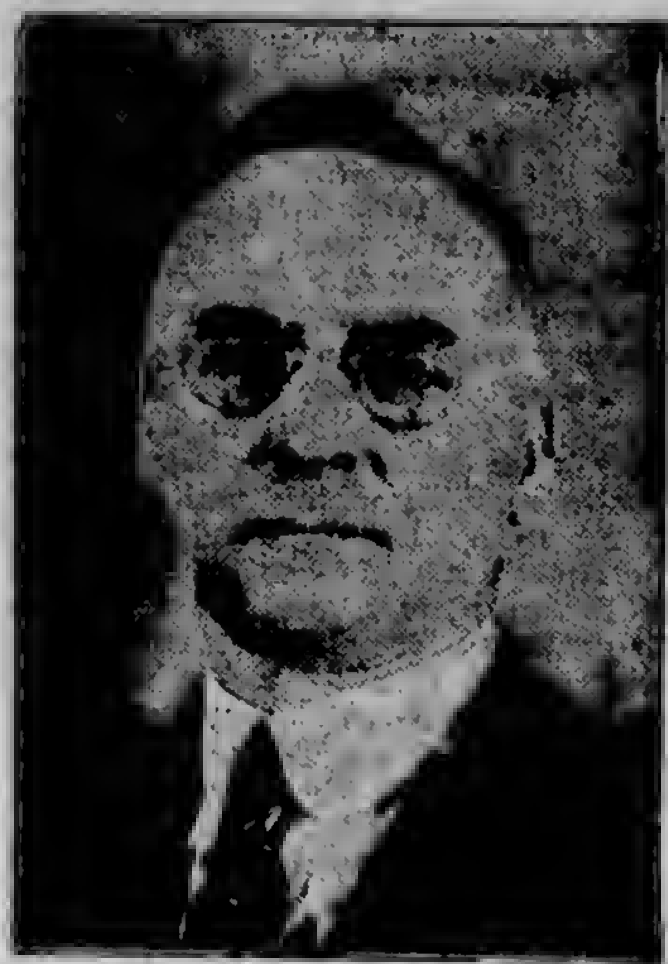
Have some kind of clock in the kitchen, and see to it that it is kept in repair by one who understands clocks and appreciates the value of time.



"Honesty is the best policy."
"I know it is the best—it is used so little."—Karlkatoren, Oslo.

W. N. U. 1744

COMES WEST



Charles Henry Worby, who has been appointed Superintendent of the Sleeping, Dining, and Parlor Car Department, of the Canadian National Railways, for the Western Region. He has been with the National system since July, 1913, when he joined the department at Winnipeg, where he spent many years of service. Previous to his appointment as superintendent at Montreal, in 1923, he held successively the positions of store clerk, inspector, agent, district commissary agent, acting assistant superintendent and assistant superintendent.

Wheat Pool Pays Interest

The Alberta Wheat Pool has decided to pay interest to its members at the rate of six per cent. on the commercial reserve fund which has been accumulated as a result of its operations during the last three years. The fund now amounts to approximately one million dollars, and cheques for \$60,000 interest will be mailed to the farmer members.



A Modish New Frock

Of girlish simplicity is the attractive frock shown here. The two-piece skirt is shirred to the bodice having a round neck and gathers at the front of each shoulder. View "B" has short kimono sleeves, and view "A" has long sleeves shirred to the short ones and gathered at the lower edge into wristbands. A chic bow is placed at the left shoulder and a wide girle is crusted into a buckle at the front. No. 1588 is for misses and small women, and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 3 1/2 yards 39-inch material, or 2 1/2 yards 54-inch; 1 1/2 yard less 39-inch material is required for dress with short sleeves. Price 25 cents the pattern.

Home sewing brings nice clothes within the reach of all, and to follow the mode is delightful when it can be done so easily and economically by following the styles pictured in our new Fashion Book. A chart accompanying each pattern shows the material as it appears when cut out. Every detail is explained so that the inexperienced sewer can make without difficulty an attractive dress. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

.....

.....

Name

Town

STUDY PLANT DISEASE

Much Information Can Be Collected By Growers And Sent To Botanists

Plant pathologists and botanists in general throughout Canada wish to collect as much information as possible regarding the occurrence of plant diseases. All who are interested in plant life can assist greatly in collecting such information if they would send specimens of apparent plant diseases to the proper authorities. The collector should always take careful notes respecting the amount of damage done, the extent of its development and other observations concerning the disease in question. Many times new diseases are brought to the attention of plant pathologists when specimens were received from farmers and others. In this way a disease which might have been overlooked for several years is immediately placed under observation of competent men and suitable investigations may be commenced. In western Canada the most important diseases are those of the cereal crops, such as the rusts, smuts, root rots and minor diseases. To make a complete survey of these diseases each season, as well as to watch for the possible appearance of new ones, demands the attention of several plant pathologists.

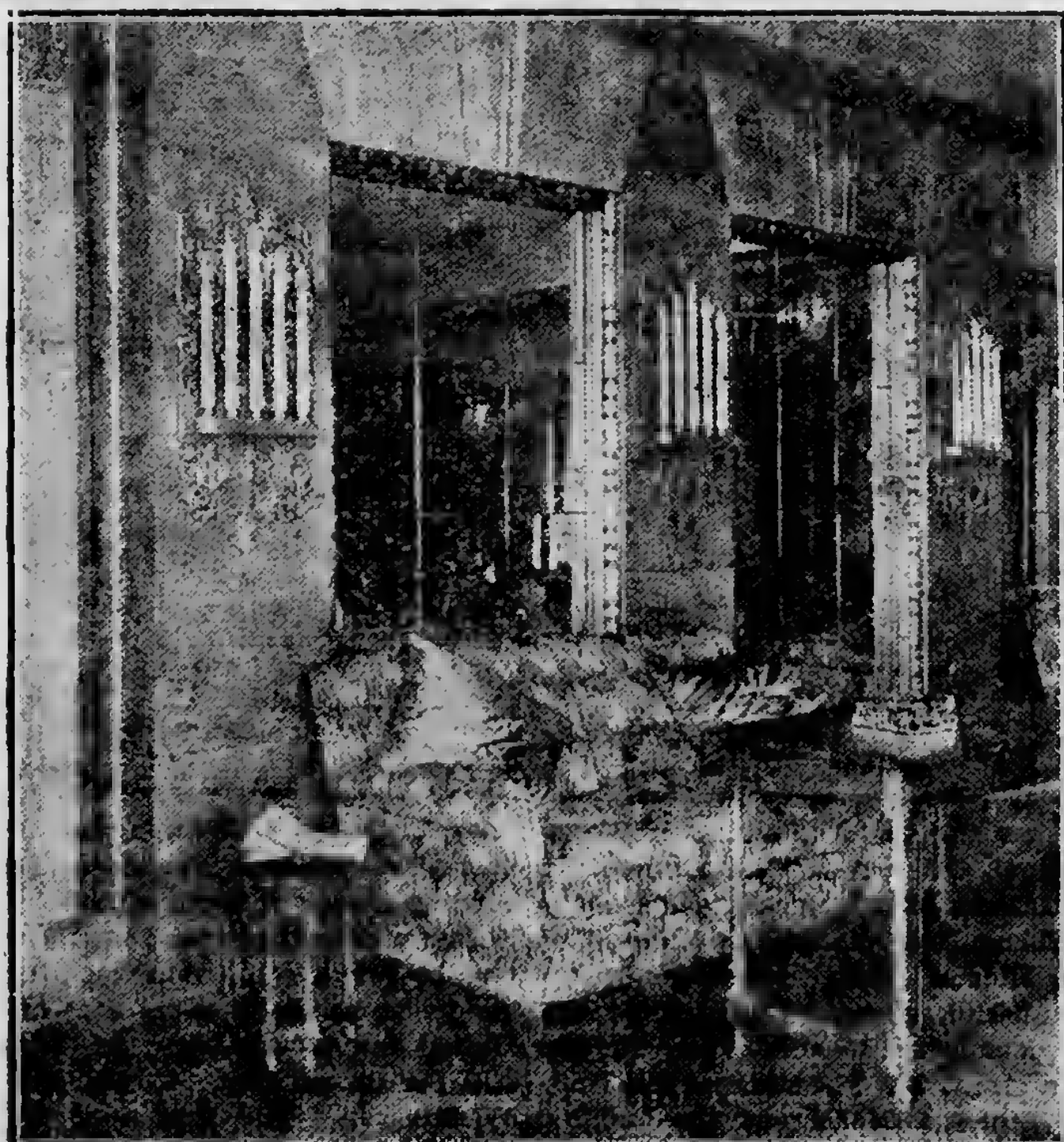
Much help can be obtained if everyone who is interested in our cereal crops would report the various diseases which appear in their district. To make the survey complete, diseases of other crops, as well as ornamental plants, should be reported. There are many abnormalities which appear during the early stages in the plant's life, and all interesting specimens should be collected for future study. As the plant develops, leaf and stem spots become common and finally rust pustules may appear. The spots which appear early in the season are often confused with true rust pustules, causing sometimes a mistaken report of the early appearance of rust. As the head develops, smuts, ergots and head blights may appear; these are usually very conspicuous and consequently should be fully reported. Specimens and communications respecting plant diseases may be addressed to any of the experimental farms or to the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

Why An Hour Has Sixty Minutes

Division Of Time Handed Down From Remote Era

Why is an hour divided into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds? Would not a division of the hour into ten, or fifty, or a hundred minutes have been more natural? We have sixty divisions on the dials of our watches simply because the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century before Christ, accepted the Babylonian system of reckoning time, that system being sexagesimal. The Babylonians knew the decimal system, but for practical purposes they counted by sixties. From Hipparchus that system found its way into the works of Ptolemy, about the year 150 in the Christian era. Thence it was carried down the stream of civilization, finding its last resting-place on the dials of our clocks and watches.—Max Muller in "Chips From a German Workshop."

Incubators were first used in Europe in A.D. 1777, but the Chinese and Egyptians practiced artificial incubation over 2,000 years ago.



LUXURIOUS APARTMENTS

A view of the cabn smoking room of the new 20,000 ton Canadian Pacific liner "Duchess of Bedford."

The Manufacture Of Ice Cream

Now Becoming A Very Important Adjunct Of The Dairy Business

A better knowledge of the food value of ice cream has given this dessert a place in the regular diet of many people. With the growth of the ice cream business there has been a steady improvement in the quality, demanding improved machinery and a better knowledge in the operation of the ice cream plants.

The making of ice cream is recognized as an important adjunct of the dairying industry, and as such, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner has had prepared a bulletin on its manufacture. Mr. A. H. White, the author, has reviewed the opinions and practices of many of the leading makers and has incorporated these as a safe guide for the makers of fine ice cream. Ice cream of the present day is something more than frozen sweetened cream. In addition to the fats and solids of milk, ice cream contains, gelatin, and such stabilizers and fillers as vegetable gums, starch and egg yolk powder, and other wholesome products that have been found to improve the quality and palatability of ice cream. Various flavoring materials are used and nuts and fruits are common ingredients.

This bulletin, No. 102, of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, fresh from the Government press, is distributed by the Publications Branch of the Department.

Cars For Canadian Wheat

Railways Will Place All Available Cars At Points Where Required

Railway cars for the movement of this year's Canadian wheat crop are already being assembled in Western Canada, and ten per cent. more cars are to be used at strategic points throughout Alberta than last year.

Notwithstanding the effect of the Canadian Wheat Pools in equalizing delivery of grain throughout the year, there still remains a vast amount to be moved each season immediately following harvest. The railways anticipate this rush by placing all available cars at points where they will be required before the actual movement begins.

Based on the present outlook the transportation companies are preparing to handle 380,000,000 bushels of export wheat alone, besides the domestic movement.

Kansas Farmers Tour Canada

Will Visit Western Provinces To Study Farming Conditions

A special train load of farmers from the State of Kansas will tour British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in August. In addition to viewing the mountain scenery of the coast province they will look into the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada, where many former residents of Kansas and other grain states are now farming. Cheap lands and the favorable marketing conditions established in Canada are the attractions which have brought most of them northward.

The "Husband's Plane"

The "husband's plane" is the title given to a new air service between Croydon, England, and Le Touquet, France, introduced by Imperial Airways recently. The machine leaves London at 4.30 p.m. and enables business men to join their families at Le Touquet before dinner. The return flight begins at 8.30 a.m. All the passengers on the first flight were men.

Special Committee Has Prepared Tentative Classification and Prize List for World's Grain Exhibition

CANADIAN SHARPSHOOTER



Lieut. Desmond Burke, the Canadian sharpshooter, and former king's prize winner, who was second this year in the match for this coveted honor.

Annual Hay Crops

In Saskatchewan

Different Varieties Of Oats Are Tested For Hay

A variety of barley called Feeder is proving an excellent crop for hay in the Province of Saskatchewan. It is a variety of the straw remains green until the grain is nearly ripe, making it a very palatable forage. Of the different varieties of oats tested for hay at the Northern Experimental Station, Banner gave the best returns, although Victory, Gerlach, and Gold Rain also did well. The crop gave three cuttings. In his report of the Station for 1927, published by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, the superintendent gives the yields of different varieties cut at different stages. The yields were highest when the grain was turning, when Banner gave the highest yield of 6 tons, 432 pounds of air-dried weight. Victory was second with 5 tons, 1,972 pounds; Gerlach, third, with 5 tons, 1,184 pounds; and Gold Rain, next with 5 tons, 857 pounds. Alaska gave the lowest yield, of 3 tons, 764 pounds, while Feeder barley, which is credited with giving the best quality of feed, gave 3 tons, 1,145 pounds of hay to the acre.

Work Of Illustration Stations

Not Experimental, But Just Ordinary Farms

There are 195 illustration stations in Canada. A separate division of the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has charge of direction of the work of these stations. The illustration stations are not experimental farms but just ordinary farms, chosen in districts where example will do good, preferably located on a highway. The owners of the farms chosen continue to operate, but they do so under supervision. Each station becomes a centre for the growth and distribution of high-grade seed of new and improved varieties, of pure bred livestock, and serves as a medium for conveying to the farmers in the vicinity, in a practical way, the results of the experimental and research work carried on at the experimental farms.

What's In A Name

Fairview is the new name of a thriving Peace River District. For many years it has been known as Waterhole, an attractive title to ranchers and stock men, but lacking somewhat in its aesthetic suggestion. The offence to modern sensitiveness has been overcome by the new and appropriate name of Fairview.

Willingdon Mountain

Willingdon Mountain with a height of 11,044 feet and situated in latitude 51 degrees, 45 minutes and longitude 116 degrees, 15 minutes on the Clearwater River, Alberta, is named after Viscount Willingdon, the present Governor General of Canada.

Wise men change their minds occasionally, but fools have none to change.

Some men hatch up excuses to call on their neighbors just about dinner time.

For the purpose of laying out a prize list for the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, to be held in Regina, in 1932, a tentative classification has been prepared by a special committee nominated by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

This committee was appointed as a result of the conference held two months ago between members of the World's Grain Exhibition Committee and the federal department of agriculture, where co-operation of this department was promised to the proposed exhibition.

Following its appointment this committee, composed of J. A. Moon, Regina; L. H. Newman, Carl Sweet, Dr. McRostie, and G. H. Clark, all of Ottawa, has drafted a classification which is tentative in character and intended only as a basis for the consideration of the prize list which should be submitted to those interested in this exhibition.

Exclusive of special classes, the tentative list makes provision for \$202,500 in prizes.

The tentative list proposes six classes of wheat with \$100,000 in prizes; two classes of oats with \$50,000 prizes; five classes of barley with \$15,000 prizes; three classes of field peas with \$3,000 prizes; two classes of field beans with \$3,000 prizes; two classes of soy beans, \$1,000; one class of rye, \$5,000; one class of flax, \$2,000; three classes of buckwheat, \$3,000; four classes of corn, \$30,000; one class of rice, \$2,000; two classes of millet, \$2,000; one class of alfalfa, \$2,000; one class of red clover, \$1,000; one class of alfalfa, \$1,000; one class each in sweet clover, timothy, bronze grass, mangels and turnips, \$500 each.

In the wheat classes the varieties proposed are hard red spring, white spring, hard red winter, soft red winter, white winter and durum. A special class is proposed for the best baking and milling varieties. In the oats class, the varieties suggested are medium or late oats and early oats. In the barley class, the proposed sections are: six rowed, hulled, kernels medium to small, kernels long; two rowed, hulled, Chevalier type and Ducluth or Thorpe type; hull-less as well as a special section for the best milling variety.

The field pea class is proposed with large white or yellow and small white or yellow varieties. The buckwheat class is proposed for black, silver hulled and rough or fine. In the corn section, the varieties proposed are white dent, any other colored dent variety, white flint and any other colored flint variety. The millets class include common and foxtail.

An All-Canadian Motor Route

Motorists to the Rocky Mountains National Park, Alberta, may now enjoy an all-Canadian tour that will take them through 600 miles of mountain scenery, at no time during the journey taking them out of sight of the snow peaks. This route is from Banff, Alberta, over the Banff-Windermere Highway to Fairlands, British Columbia, and then down the Columbia Valley, returning east over the Crownst Pass route.

No Next Time

John, aged four, taken by his father to the dentist, was very good and brave the first time, but the second time very frightened, and the dentist could do next to nothing. On his father telling him to apologize and say he'd be a good boy next time, John said, "I'll be a good boy next time, but I'm not coming again."

The largest group of optimists in the world are the 8,000 Jews the census bureau of Great Britain says live in Scotland!

Canada has the most extensive sea fisheries in the world.



"With my hair cut short I don't look like an old woman."
"No. Like an old man!" —Bier Humor, Madrid.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

Japan has announced unconditional acceptance of the American anti-war treaty.

H.R.H. Prince George has been appointed to H.M.S. Durban as an interpreter in French.

P. C. Caverhill, chief forester for British Columbia, will go to Australia to represent British Columbia at the British Empire forestry conference there.

Alaska now has more than forty landing fields for airplanes, and plans are under way for the construction of sixteen more, according to F. C. Crawford, of Fairbanks.

It is probable that Premier King will go to Geneva, in September, as a Canadian delegate to the League of Nations assembly and also as a member of the council of the League on which Canada now has a seat.

Leaders of the Arab Congress presented Lord Plumer, the high commissioner, a demand for the institution of democratic rule in Palestine. Lord Plumer promised to take up the question at his visit to London.

French attorneys have entered protest against the "morally reprehensible" conduct of United States in regard to the "foreign divorce bill." The protest was sent to the American Bar Association.

An air mail stamp will be issued in Canada soon. The stamp has been approved by Hon. P. J. Veniot, postmaster general, but the denominations have not yet been decided upon. The stamp will be used on air mail routes now in operation.

The steamship North Shore has sailed from Quebec, prepared to stop at Greenley Island and at Long Point in the mainland to pick up the dismantled trans-Atlantic plane Bremen and bring it to Quebec City, where the plane will be reassembled and placed on exhibition for a short time.

The Newest Airship

Germany Is Proud Of Her New Super-Zeppelin

Behind the ceremonies attending the christening of the huge airship LZ-127, at Friedrichshafen lay a significance probably greater than a brief cable dispatch could indicate. They symbolized not only German pride in the completion of a new super-Zeppelin, but German aspiration for a renewed leadership in what many experts regard as an important future element in aviation—lighter-than-air transport.

The LZ-127, christened "Count Zeppelin," is now the world's largest completed airship. It can carry a greater "pay load" than any air vehicle in existence. Because of a wide travelling radius, it and others similarly large are expected to become in time the trans-ocean carriers of mail, express and passengers.

Germany is not alone in the construction of new super-dirigibles. In England even larger airships are being built, one for commercial purposes, with the idea of shortening travel time between London and Colonial possessions.

In the United States design data and bids have been asked for two new giants of the air to be used by the navy. It is, however, on the commercial possibilities of lighter-than-air craft that modern thought now centres.

Bernard River

Interesting Story Of How This Western Stream Got Its Name

In 1928 Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company crossed Canada from east to west by way of Peace River. At half-past six on Sunday evening, September 7, the travellers laid aside their paddles to camp for the night at the mouth of a small tributary to Peace River, not far below where the latter river divides into two main branches, the Finlay and the Parsnip. In disembarking from large canoes, passengers had generally to be carried from the canoe to the shore. Sir George Simpson's guide, Bernard, was carrying the Governor ashore when he fell with him into the water. Since that day the river has borne the name Bernard and all that is known of the guide is that he was the principal figure in this incident. The name Bernard River has just been approved by the Geographic Board of Canada.

Where Begging Is Prohibited
Begging is prohibited in Lima and Callao. An order recently issued by President Leguia states that, in view of the completion of a beggars asylum by the Lima Society of Public Benevolence, capable of caring for 200 persons, anybody found soliciting alms will be arrested.

W. N. U. 1744

Automobiles As Settlers Effects

May Be Imported Without Sales Or Excise Tax Under Certain Conditions

Certain officers of National Revenue have apparently had difficulty in deciding whether or not excise and sales tax applies on the importation of automobiles as settlers' effects, having in mind that Tariff Item 705a provides for the collection of duty on the amount in excess of \$1,000 on motor vehicles imported as settlers' effects.

In order to clarify the situation, the Department submitted the question to the Department of Justice for an opinion as to whether or not the exemptions in Schedule 1 and 3, Chap. 179, Revised Statutes of Canada, had the effect of exempting cars entered as settlers' effects in total, or only to the value of \$1,000 each.

The Department of Justice has held that automobiles entered as bona fide settlers' effects may be imported without the imposition of either sales or excise tax. These cars, however, are subject to the regulations and restrictions by the Customs Division with respect to length of ownership prior to importation, and length of retention after importation.

How a Town Prospers

Four Things Which Must Be Done To Ensure Success

George Brown, the great pioneer publisher of Toronto, addressed a Presbyterian audience in a little town, saying: "If you want your town to prosper there are four things that must be done:

- (1) You must buy from your local merchants.
- (2) You must uphold the character of your local manufacturers.
- (3) You must support your schools and churches liberally.
- (4) Above all you must give an ungrudging support to your local newspaper.

If you do these four things, and do them well, your town will one day be a city." His audience followed his advice and their town has become a city.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



A Smart Blazer For the Junior Miss
The blazer is decidedly smart this season and is shown here in two views worn over a chic one-piece frock. View "A" is fashioned of striped flannel and has a notched collar, patch pockets, and long two-piece sleeves, while view "B" is of plain and contrasting material and has rounded front edges. No. 1627 is in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 yards 36-inch, or 1 3/4 yards 54-inch material; 1/4 yard additional 36-inch contrasting for view "B." Price 25 cents the pattern.

The frock has plaits and a yoke at front and back a high neck with shaped collar, or square neck, long sleeves gathered to wrists, or short sleeves with cuffs, and a belt. No. 1642 is in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 3/4 yards 38-inch, or 2 yards 54-inch material. Price 25 cents the pattern.

Our Fashion Book, illustrating the newest and most practical styles, will be of interest to every home dressmaker. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

.....

.....

Name

Town

Farmers' Marketing Tour

Canadian National Railways' Tour To Great Britain and Denmark, 1928

(Continued.)

It was a pleasure to see the fine type of young men who were on this farm, vigorous, keen, happy fellows who only too evidently were anxious to "make good" in Canada. The progress they had made was good, so much so that one of our party declared that the ploughing he had seen that day by former city workers would put to shame some so-called experienced ploughmen. Another declared that he would willingly engage, at current wages, men who proved capable as the young fellows he had seen that day. And still another took off his coat and gave the young men an object lesson in the swinging of an axe. Afterwards we were addressed by Mr. H. Betterton, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Labor, who asked us for our frank criticisms. Truth to tell, from our day's observations, there was little but minor points to criticize, for we were glad to recognize and commend an experiment which was so worthy in its aim.

An amusing but useful device was a number of rubber udders filled with water. These are used in the first stages of teaching milking. An historic feature of the Weeting Hall estate was the remains of a moated castle built by the son-in-law of William the Conqueror.

Back in London, after having luncheon on the train as guests of the Ministry of Labor, we were accorded yet another high privilege, an informal reception at 10 Downing Street, by the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Baldwin. Dignified, plain, simple, nothing could be more expressive of the British character than the unpretentious house which Great Britain allots to her Prime Ministers. As with the house, so with Mr. Baldwin. The greeting given to us by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin was direct and sincere. We might have been visiting the home of an old friend. And it was as a friend that Mr. Baldwin spoke to us. Frankly and straight out he told us of Britain's unemployment difficulty and appealed to us as fellow-citizens of the Empire to help so far as we could in the solution of the great problem to the mutual advantage of Great Britain and Canada. That we had investigated the Brandon experiment and had found it good was gratifying to him. He acknowledged it, asking us not to be prejudiced because these men had been unemployed for a fairly long period. Unemployment had been their misfortune, not their fault. They were willing and sound at heart. All they needed after their training was a little encouragement. He hoped we would see, so far as we could, that the encouragement was given to them when they got to Canada.

Who of us would have dreamed, when starting on our tour that, before we went back, we should enter the cabinet room of 10 Downing Street, the Inner Council Chamber of the British Government, where so many momentous decisions have been made, affecting not only the Empire, but the world itself, that in that room we should be taken into the confidence of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, that he would ask our goodwill in favor of a great experiment, and that we should be able to help, if we wished, in a great Empire purpose? We had still another appointment

before this fascinating day was ended. The Imperial Institute had invited us to dinner, where we were to meet the representatives of the woolen industry, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frederic A. Ackroyd, a large woolen manufacturer of Bradford. A magnificent banquet, tendered us by Mr. Ackroyd, was followed by addresses extolling the Canadian farmer to grow long wool sheep which would meet the particular requirements of the British woolen trade. The challenging remarks of our hosts were met with stout defence by Mr. Arkell, of Canada's present policy in breeding more of the short-wooled breeds for meat primarily on account of the premium to be secured on the markets of the United States. This added spice and stimulus to a delightful evening. Afterwards we were shown over a section of the Institute devoted to Dominion displays.

One more day and then "goodbye" to London, but before actually leaving her, we were to receive an unexpected honor, an unexpected invitation, and our greatest thrill of the tour, a flight from Croydon aerodrome, the largest and best equipped in the world.

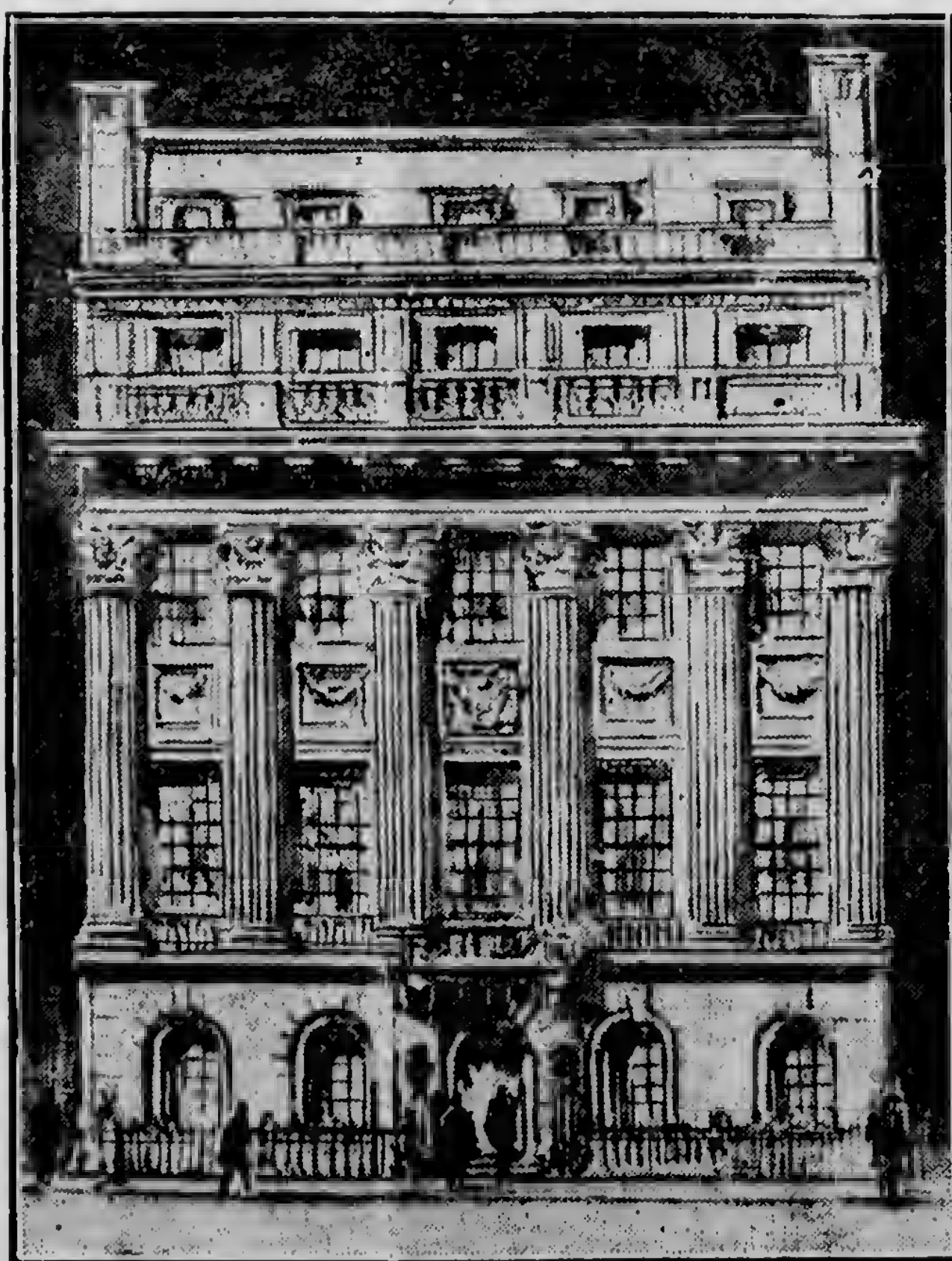
The unexpected honor came from the King, for we were accorded a special place from which to view His Majesty's procession to Westminster for the opening of Parliament. It is a fine sight to see the wonderful state coach go by accompanied by all the pomp which marks this important ceremonial. Our only regret was that Her Majesty, for the first time in the reign of His Majesty, was unable, through indisposition, to accompany the King to the opening of Parliament. Her Majesty, however, was able to appear on the balcony of the Palace with the Duchess of York, and the little Princess Elizabeth.

Our unexpected invitation came from Mr. George Robey, the famous comedian, who had reserved seats for the whole party at the Princess Theatre, where we saw his revue, "Bills and Pieces," prior to its being toured in Canada this summer. A wonderful evening concluded with our being invited "back stage" to meet Mr. Robey and his leading lady. The aeroplane selected for our flight at Croydon was of the "Silver Wing" type, a luxurious air liner capable of carrying 14 passengers, the pride of the Imperial Airways Fleet. Strong, graceful, beautiful, she had a wing-span of 74 feet, and a total length of 63 feet 6 inches. Her triple engines developed 1260 horsepower. She was capable of 105 miles an hour in still air, was furnished with basket air chairs, and carries a buffet and waiter on her long trips. Let it be said at once, that more than one of us hid a secret nervousness which we wouldn't show, no not for worlds! We need have felt no qualms. In the hands of Captain Olley, our cheery little pilot, she rose like a bird. Up, up she climbed until she reached 3,000 feet. Below us surely was not great London, but the land of Lilliput—tiny houses, tiny plots, and ribbons for roads. These two little spindles like the legs of a brass bedstead were the towers of the Crystal Palace. Favored by the wind we were travelling 110 miles an hour; it seemed like two, so slowly moved the landscape! Soon, all too soon, our quarter-of-an-hour in the air was ended. In a long graceful glide we slid to earth, landing lightly as this-tledown, then skimming along the ground to the place of debarkation. It was wonderful, exhilarating experience, in more senses than one, a "high spot" in the tour!

(To Be Continued.)

The stamp clerk often weighs other people's words.

Proposed U. S. Legation at Ottawa



How the new United States Legation at Ottawa will look. American architects have drawn plans for the building. The site will be adjacent to the Rideau Club, fronting Parliament Hill, where two buildings will be demolished to make room for the new structure. The site cost the United States \$104,000 and the building will cost about \$350,000. This does not include quarters for the minister and his family and staff as is the case with the Canadian legation at Wash-

ington. Canada's Washington legation cost \$500,000, including furniture and everything complete. The United States diplomatic service still has to provide the minister with a residence, so the housing cost of the United States ministry in Ottawa will far exceed that of Canada in Washington. The first floor of the new building will house the consular staff, the second the minister and the diplomatic staff, and the third floor the commercial attaché and his staff.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

AUGUST 5

PAUL IN A PAGAN COUNTRY

Golden Text: "I know how to be abused, and I know also how to abound."—Philippians 4:12.

Lesson: Acts 14:1-28.

Devotional Reading: Matthew 5:10-16.

Explanations and Comments

A Cripple Cured At Lystra, verses 8-10.—At Lystra Paul and Barnabas were face to face with stark paganism. Apparently there were no Jews in the city, and few Romans. There being no synagogue, Paul began to preach outdoors. One day he noticed, on the ground near him, a lifelong cripple, who was listening with an eager attention that revealed to the apostle a faith which was sufficient for the man's healing. Suddenly Paul interrupted his address by commanding the man, in a loud voice: "Stand upright upon thy feet!" Up sprang the cripple, able to walk. Compare Jesus' words to the man with a palsied arm: "Stretch forth thy hand!" (Matthew 12:13) In each case there was immediate cure.

"The men of Lystra looked upon it as a great material miracle, but the deeper fact was the spiritual miracle that lay behind it; the cripple's apprehension of the truth, and the application of it to his own case; the preacher's knowledge of it, and his keenness of sight in the man's operation of faith in the living Lord. That was the wonderful thing."—G. Campbell Morgan.

Announces Arts Competition

Viscount Willingdon To Donate Prizes Totalling Thousand Dollars

Announcement that His Excellency Viscount Willingdon purposes awarding prizes amounting in all to \$1,000 for competition this year in music, drama, painting, and sculpture, will occasion much appreciation in art loving circles throughout the Dominion. In music there will be one prize of \$200, and two prizes of \$100 each; drama, one prize of \$200; painting, one prize of \$200; and sculpture, also one prize of \$200.

These gifts indicate not only His Excellency's interest in the arts in Canada, but also his interest in Canada generally. It is a practical interest of a type that will appeal. The competition which he is inaugurating should do not a little to develop talent and engender skill in the arts, and it is to be hoped the west will be heard from in the contest.—Regina Post.

Admits Of No Argument

Money Spent In Advertising Is Gilt-Edged Investment

The local merchant who fears to spend his money in advertising, should never read the life story of John Wanamaker. If he does, he will have to revise his own life completely.

In a recent address made by Arthur Williams, Vice-President, the New York Edison Company, the speaker remarked apropos of John Wanamaker and his first venture into the retail business:

"It is notable and perhaps prophetic of modern business, that of the first day's receipts of \$24.67, \$24.00 were spent for advertising, 67 cents being retained for convenience in making change the next morning."

There is an argument as to whether or not this was a wise proportioning. There is no argument, however, as to the ultimate business success of the advertising Wanamaker.

New Born Settlements

New Townsites Springing Up In The H.B.C. Area

New born settlements in Northern Canada are having rapid growth. Mining operations at Cranberry Portage, Cold Lake and Flin Flon, and the demand of the Western Prairies for a shorter train haul to the ocean, are the main causes for the building of the Hudson Bay Railroad now under construction by the Canadian Government and the Canadian National Railways. Stores, hotels and growing townsites are quickly taking root in the north to care for the expected increase in population during the next few years.

Through the Heart Of the Rockies

The journey by motor car over the entire length of the Banff-Windermere Highway through the heart of the Canadian Rockies can be made comfortably in one day. The route lies through virgin wilderness, but rest camps, automobile camping grounds, bungalow camps, and service stations are located along the way in such numbers as to guarantee accommodation for those who wish to make a more leisurely survey of the road.

Production of lead, tin and zinc products in Canada has increased from \$2,181,000 in 1923, to \$5,119,000 in 1927.

Memory Of
Explorer Honored

Hudson's Bay Company Remembers Captain From Whom It Takes Its Name

The Hudson's Bay Company of the year 1928, has done honor in a very beautiful way to the brave sea captain from whom it takes its name.

One day in the spring of 1607 master Henry Hudson and his crew met at the little church of Saint Ethelburga, in Blishopgate Street, London, England, to take communion before sailing away to seek the Northwest Passage.

The little church was old then, but it still stands. The company has given it three windows, and, in the presence of some of its leading members, the first was unveiled a sort time ago on the anniversary of that communion.

In his little sailing vessel, with a crew of eleven men and a boy, the adventurous captain made two voyages to the Arctic ocean. On the third, in 1609, he sailed for the Dutch East India company. Taking a more southern course he discovered the Hudson river, and the Dutch traders who followed founded New Amsterdam by building a fort at the mouth of the river. In the three centuries that have passed the great city of New York has grown up around that site.

In 1610 Hudson was again in the service of an English company. This time he took a crew of twenty-three men, and set out again to find the Northwest Passage. He discovered Hudson Bay, and spent the winter on its shores. In the spring of 1611 the crew mutinied as he was on his way to England. The captain, with seven sick men and his son, were set adrift. Nothing was ever heard of the frail craft, or its crew, but, ever since, the name of Captain Hudson has rung through Canada and the motherland, as well as the United States. The great company that still bears that name is one of the oldest and most honorable institutions of our country.

Homestead Entries

Show Marked Increase

Great Activity Seen Around Land Offices In Alberta

Homestead entries at the various land offices in Alberta are showing a very marked increase as a result of new regulations announced from Ottawa. Under the new arrangement persons who had proved up on their homesteads prior to January 1, 1925, are entitled to file on a second homestead. It is necessary, however, to make application to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, specifying the land previously homesteaded and to secure authority from this source to enter for a second claim.

The Land Offices at Grand Prairie and Peace River are showing the greatest activity. At the former point 289 entries are reported during the month of June, making a total of 732 for the three months' period ending June 30, and at Peace River 400 entries in June have made up a total of 1,040 in the three months. North-bound trains from Edmonton are still carrying their full quota of prospective settlers, the majority of whom are either filing on homesteads or purchasing farm lands in the north.

Willing To Oblige

Recently arrested and brought to court was an Irishman, to whom the thing was a new experience. He was however, unabashed, and wore an air of a man determined not to get the worst of it. "Prisoner at the bar," sang out the clerk, "do you wish to challenge any of the jury?"

Pat looked the men in the jury box over very carefully.

"Well, I'll tell ye," he finally said, "of'm not exactly in 'trainin', but of think of could step a round or two wid that fat boy in th' corner."

A wise man knows that his wife knows that he doesn't know so much.



"Why is smoking forbidden here?"
"On account of the powder factory."
"But that's been blown up."
"Yes, everything except that no tice."—Meggendorfer Blatter, Munich.

Five Lives Are Lost In a Level Crossing Accident At Saskatoon

Saskatoon.—Saskatoon's exhibition came to a tragic end Saturday night when five persons met death and five were injured in an automobile and train collision on the Lorne Avenue level crossing here.

The dead are:

Baby June Nelson, aged three-and-a-half, juvenile performer appearing with the Nelson troupe of acrobats at the exhibition. She was instantly killed.

Professor H. R. Kurstewer aged about 60, retired professor of theology at the Lutheran College here, instantly killed.

Steve Dzuba, a young man thought to be a farm worker from Hubbard, Sask.

Hans Hartig, 16 years old, son of Rev. Thomas Hartig, travelling missionary for the Lutheran Church in Manitoba. He was a student at the Lutheran College, Saskatoon.

An unidentified man was instantly killed.

The injured are: Hilda Nelson, mother of the dead child; cut about the limbs and head and badly shaken up but not in a serious condition. She had three stitches put in her tongue.

Adam Hopfinger, of this city, taxi driver, fractured skull, face, head and hands badly cut, but not dangerously.

Mrs. Adam Hopfinger, severe cuts on the face and several face bones broken. Her condition is serious.

Gilbert Morrison, carpenter, badly cut in several places. Although his injuries are severe they are not likely to prove fatal.

Charles T. Burns, Canadian National Railways yard foreman who was travelling on the engine; one leg is broken and he has other minor injuries.

Two cars, both of them taxis, were involved in the accident. One of them, belonging to the Blue Cab Company and driven by Hopfinger, containing all the dead and injured except Burns, was totally wrecked, when, according to eye witnesses and police reports, it was struck by a Canadian National Railways yard engine proceeding from the city to Nutana yards.

The other car, a Yellow Cab, containing five passengers, none of whom was hurt, was following the Blue Cab and, according to its driver, George Lenglet, it crashed into the engine a second or two after the Blue Cab and locomotive came into collision.

Portrait Presented To Dominion

Ottawa.—A magnificent life-size portrait of the late Earl of Minto, at one time Governor-General of Canada, has been presented to the Dominion archives. The portrait, the work of Miss Vienji, an English artist, arrived recently, and has been hung in the room devoted to Governors-General. The Dowager Countess of Minto, widow of the late administrator, donated the gift to the nation.

Canada's hens produce over 250 million dozen eggs in a year, worth \$80,000,000.

Teachers' Federation Would Establish A Bureau Of Education

Winnipeg.—Agitation for the establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Education, which had its inception at a former assembly, was revived in resolution form at the Canadian Teachers' Federation convention.

The objects of the bureau would be to bring about uniformity in the standards of the teaching profession and the creation of a federal teachers' registry, centralization of educational policies and stimulation of research work under government supervision.

Another resolution upon which action was deferred, asks the national research council to set aside a certain sum of the annual grant for the study of educational psychology.

A resolution advocating that steps be taken by the departments of education in the various provinces of the Dominion to limit the number of students attending normal schools to the needs of the provinces was passed back to the resolutions committee for re-draft.

Nobile Reaches Norway

Harbor Workers Refuse To Handle Ropes Thrown From Ship To Dock

London.—With its flag at half-mast, the supply ship Citta di Milano with General Umberto Nobile and the survivors of the Italia disaster on board, arrived at Narvik, Norway, said a Central News dispatch from that city.

The arrival, added the dispatch, was watched with sullen interest by the harbor workers who refused to handle the ropes thrown from the ship to the docks.

The attitude of the Norwegians toward the Nobile party was caused by the reports of the desertion of Prof. Malmgren, Norwegian scientist with the expedition, who was injured and left behind.

Start Long Water Trip

Vancouver Men Sailing From New York To San Francisco Via Panama Canal

New York.—James McArthur and Sydney A. McQuillan, both of Vancouver, B.C., sailed down the Hudson River in a 34 foot motor launch, the Miss Vancouver, bound for San Francisco. They will go by way of the Panama Canal.

McQuillan, who is a well known speed boat enthusiast of Vancouver, and who has already travelled more than 10,000 miles in that type of boat, is planning the trip as a method of proving the possibility of using a slow speed motor in a high speed hull.

Defective Motor Ends Flight

French Pilot May Attempt Trans-Atlantic Trip Later

Paris.—A defective motor has ended the trans-Atlantic flight of Lieut. Paulin Paris, who came down in the harbor at Horta, the Azores, while attempting a voyage to New York. The Ministry of Marine, it was learned, ordered Lieut. Paris to cancel the flight and remain at Horta until a French warship can put into the harbor to take the seaplane frigate on board. The plane will be brought to France for the installation of a new motor, and it is possible that another attempt will be made later in the summer.

Harvesters From B.C.

Coast Province Will Be Able To Supply Usual Quota

Vancouver. British Columbia will be able to supply its usual quota of harvesters to the prairie provinces this year, in the opinion of government officials here. While it is stated conditions in British Columbia are better than in past years, it is estimated that six thousand men will be available for the harvest fields of western Canada this year, in the opinion of J. H. McVety, superintendent here of the Dominion employment service.

Cannot Supply 'Plane To Hunt Prospectors

Department Of National Defence
Receives Many Appeals

Ottawa.—"The first requisite of a prospector is the ability to find himself." That is the view taken by the Department of National Defence as outlined by an official of that department. The department is being inundated with appeals for 'planes in search for prospectors thought to be lost.

"When a prospector in the Northern woods fails to turn up when his employers or associates think he should they rush to the Department of National Defence asking that a 'plane be sent to search for him," said this official. "In most cases the department declines. In the first place, the prospector is probably not lost at all, but something has impeded his progress. Then if he were lost there is very little chance of an airman seeing him from a 'plane."

Making Annual Arctic Patrol

Canadian Vessel Carries Manned To Relieve Men In Northern Posts

Ottawa.—The steamship Beothic, conveying G. P. MacKenzie, officer in charge of the Canadian government annual Arctic patrol, is plunging the seas in the northern latitudes off Cape Chidley, the extreme northerly point off the Labrador coast, according to a wireless message received by C. S. Finnie, director of the North West Territories branch of the department of the interior.

The Beothic left North Sydney, N.S., July, taking with her several members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to relieve the posts as far north as Etche Bay, in Ellesmere Land. This Canadian customs station and post office is only 700 miles from the North Pole.

The first point of call will be Godhaven, the capital of Greenland.

Nova Scotia Reports Few Men Available

Cannot Supply Number Asked For To Assist In Western Harvest

Halifax.—The department of national resources has notified the minister of labor, at Ottawa, that Nova Scotia would be unlikely to supply more than 75 per cent. of the number asked for to assist in the harvest of the Western wheat crop.

It was stated that owing to the increased activity in the province in building and mining industries, the number of men who will go on the harvest excursion from Nova Scotia would not be more than 1,200.

Find Wreckage Of Plane

Idea Is Advanced That It May Explain Fate Of Nungesser-Coll

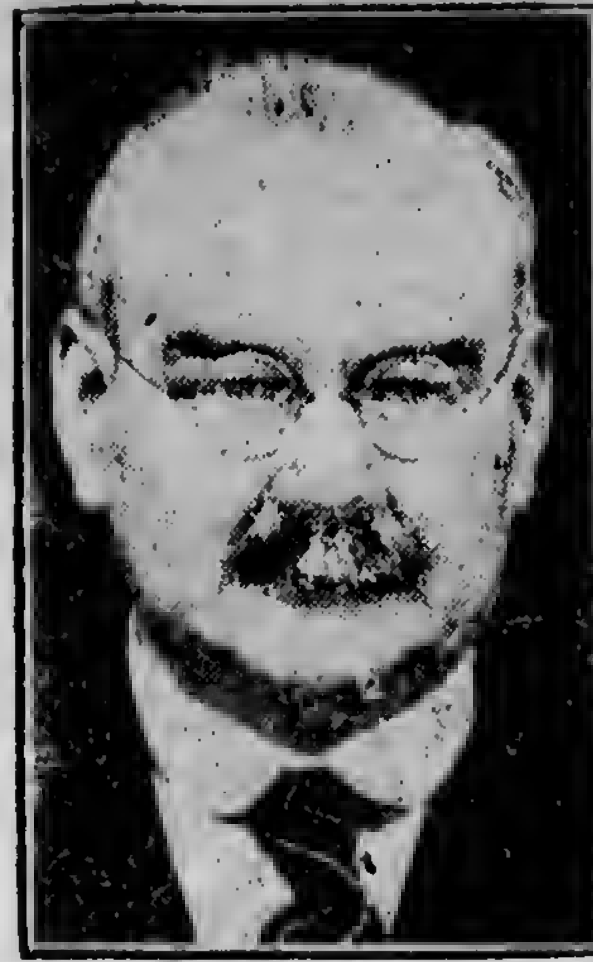
Copenhagen.—A fragment of aeroplane wreckage with some silver and bronze colored fabric attached to it has been picked up off the Jutland Coast.

In the belief that the wreckage may possibly be part of the Nungesser-Coll plane lost last year, the fragment has been sent to Paris for identification. The wreckage was found by Dr. Frode, a Danish physician. There was a wireless receiver among the fragments.

Situation Much The Same

Ottawa, Ont. — Renewed reports that the Government may take over a number of provincial or privately owned railways in different parts of the country and merge them with the Canadian National, brought the statement from the Minister of Railways that the situation is very much the same as in the last session when he stated that Sir Henry Thornton is looking into all these propositions.

TO VISIT CANADA



Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, M.P., Minister of Labor in Ramsay MacDonald's cabinet, who will tour Canada with the British Parliamentary Association.

Alberta To Consider Town-Planning Scheme

Premier In Position To Make Recommendation To Council

Edmonton.—Premier Brownlee has returned from his visit to the University of California, where he gave the opening address at the fourth annual convention of the American Institute of Co-operation, by invitation of the U.S. federal minister of Agriculture.

En route, he stayed at Victoria and Vancouver to interview two possible town planning directors for Alberta's recently-formed Town Planning Commission. H. L. Seymour, town planning commissioner for Vancouver, and Douglas Davies, who has just completed a town planning survey in Victoria. These two, with other applicants will be considered by council in the near future, and the premier indicated that he was in a position to make a recommendation to council.

May Meet In Canada

League Of Nations To Consider World Disarmament Conference

Ottawa.—A world disarmament conference, vastly more far reaching in its scope and consequences than the United States Multilateral Treaty for the outlawry of war, will be considered by the council and assembly of the League of Nations in September.

It is said that in the event of the conference being decided upon the Prime Minister of Canada may issue an invitation for the conference to be held in Canada.

Big Opium Seizure

Shipment Valued At \$120,000 Is Seized At Nanaimo

Nanaimo, B.C. Opium valued at \$120,000 was seized in the bonded warehouse here. It was concealed in a package of freight marked "peanut oil" and "salt turnips."

The packages were addressed to Lun How, a local Chinese merchant and are thought to have come over on a liner recently arrived from Asiatic ports.

The seizure was made by provincial police assisted by officers of the customs preventive staff.

Competing In Irish Games

Amsterdam.—Assurance of Canadian participation in the Tailteann games, to be held in Ireland, at the close of the Olympic, has been given by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Canadian minister of labor, according to the Hon. J. J. Walsh, member of the Dail for Cork, and director of the games.

Interim Pool Payment In Three Prairie Provinces Totals Over \$34,000,000

English Cadets Will Compete

Ottawa.—A party of English cadets which will make a tour of Canada, will participate in the annual prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association here, Aug. 13 to 17. There will be fourteen in the party, under the command of Captain R. J. E. Hanson. Ten members of the Australian Bisley team, who will return home by way of Canada, also are likely to take part in the matches, while most of the members of Canada's Bisley team are scheduled to enter.

A team of cadets from Victoria High School, Victoria, B.C., will take part in the Dominion matches and will motor from the capital of the Western province.

At the matches last year there was one woman competitor and this year there is a prospect of four or five women entrants from Saint John, N.B.

Phone Call From London

Moose Jaw Station Converses With British Metropolis In Test Talk

Moose Jaw.—"Hello, this is London, England, speaking, how do you hear me?"

This question was asked by a voice speaking 6,000 miles away while the listener was a Moose Jaw man, J. A. Inch, wire chief of the local telephone office. For two or three minutes Mr. Inch conversed with the man speaking from the metropolis of England, some 6,000 miles away, and he could hear him clearly throughout the conversation.

The test call was put in from the British Isles to Saskatchewan to determine the efficiency of the long-distance system recently inaugurated whereby a person in the West can converse with anyone in the Old Country.

Lindbergh's Earnings Large

Federal Tax Payments This Year Amount To \$30,000

Washington, D.C. During the latter part of 1927, according to reliable calculations, the earnings of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York-Faris flier, amounted to \$204,000 and his Federal tax payments this year amount to \$30,000. He started his earnings by winning the \$25,000 Orteig prize for being the first to fly the Atlantic to Paris. For touring 70 American cities he received \$300 a day from the Guggenheim Foundation.

Hail Ruins Crops

Saskatoon.—Heavy grain crops, almost ready for the harvest, were completely wiped out in some parts of central Saskatchewan last week by hail which accompanied the worst electrical storm to have swept this district in a decade.

Plan Visit To States

New York.—Field-Marshal Lord Allenby and Lady Allenby have planned a visit to this country, and are due to land here October 2.

Planes Make Daily Trips Taking Men and Material From Nelson to Churchill

Ottawa, Ont. — Remarkable feats have been performed and more are being attempted this year for the Hudson Bay terminal project.

Two seaplanes, under the guidance of Flight Officer James, of the Royal Canadian Air Force, are making two flights daily between Nelson and Churchill, transporting men and material from Nelson to the New Hudson Bay railway terminal.

Each plane is doing 600 miles a day. In addition to the large amount of material transferred by the seaplanes within the past month or six weeks, 116 men who have been working at Nelson have been transported to Churchill without any mishap.

The fliers have also taken photographs for use by the topographical survey branch of the Department of the Interior, and observed ice condition off the two harbors. At present 225 men are at work at Churchill and 260 remain at Nelson dismantling the equipment there and preparing it for transfer to Churchill. Eventually practically all of these men will have been moved to Churchill.

A large amount of transfer work is being done by boats, the material

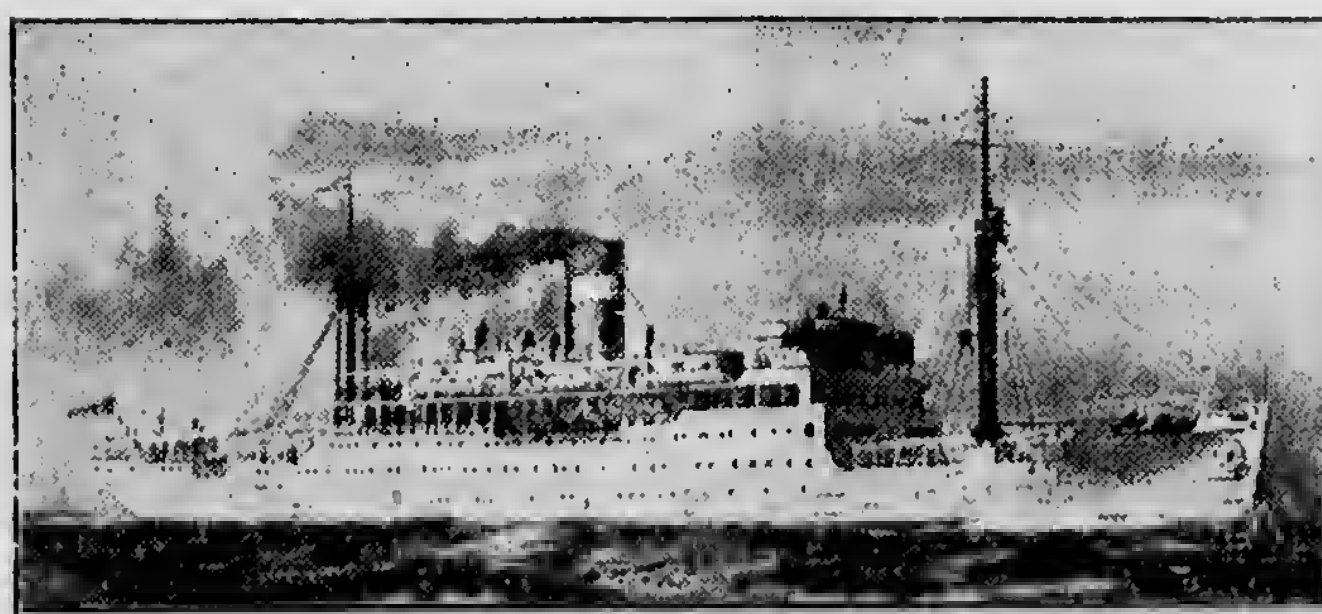
from Nelson being taken to the two temporary docks constructed at Churchill. About 15,000 tons of such material and supplies will be moved during the present summer.

Another big project is the towing to Churchill this summer of the two dredges from Montreal.

Barring accidents it is expected the two dredges will reach Churchill by September 20, too late to do much work this year. Their real performance will commence next summer. The dredges and their convoys will represent a value of over \$1,500,000. The two dredges cost \$400,000 each, in addition to which will be a large quantity of material on at least one of the convoys.

Three hundred thousand feet of crib lumber is now being loaded at New Westminster, B.C., ready to leave next Sunday to journey southward down the Pacific coast, through the Panama Canal and thence to Hudson Bay. She is expected to reach Churchill about September 10. Two other vessels with supplies are due to leave Halifax at an early date.

NEW CANADIAN STEAMSHIP



The "Lady Nelson," first of five steamers being constructed for the Canadian National Steamships to be operated between Canadian Atlantic ports, the West Indies, British Guiana, Bermuda, the Bahamas and Jamaica. They will engage in passenger, cargo and mail traffic, with special refrigeration equipment. The passenger accommodation will be of the most complete character. In construction these ships are being built to comply with all requirements and will possess the most complete facilities for comfort and safety. The "Lady Nelson" was launched on July 17th, and was christened by Madam Lapointe, wife of the Minister of Justice.

Honey Exports Increase Rapidly

Canadian Product Regarded With High Favor In Europe

Well established markets for Canadian honey appear to have been gained in Germany, Holland, Great Britain and France. Exports to Germany have more than doubled in the past four years, that country taking 648,000 pounds in last fiscal year. Holland and Great Britain also command in the neighborhood of 600,000 pounds compared with only 9,000 pounds in the previous year. Altogether exports of honey from Canada were a half million pounds greater than in the previous year, amounting in all to approximately 2,100,000 pounds.

In Europe, Canadian honey is regarded with high favor and no clearer proof of the esteem in which it is held could be asked for than the fact that exports to European countries are four times what they were just five years ago. The rapidly expanding export market should be an incentive to the keeping of more bees.

Canada's honey production last year amounted to 22,348,000 pounds, valued at \$2,753,000 according to preliminary estimates recently issued. But this is a comparatively small amount of honey compared with what the Dominion can produce, for according to Mr. C. B. Gooderham, Dominion apiarist, there are still large areas of Canada totally unexploited so far as bee-keeping is concerned and which have possibilities just as great as any district in which the industry has been developed. Particularly is this true of the Western Provinces, and it is in that area that most rapid progress is being made. Manitoba produced over seven million pounds of honey last year, falling not far short of Ontario, which is the leading province in honey production. The introduction of sweet clover into Manitoba is largely responsible for the increase in bee-keeping, and this is a factor also in Saskatchewan where the number of colonies of bees is increasing very rapidly.

Bee culture is the means of obtaining a natural pure food product of great excellence for human consumption, and which exists in great quantity in the nectar-producing flowers of Canada. Thousands of tons of honey are going to waste annually in Canada for want of bees to gather it, the only crop which can be harvested with free labor, besides which honey bees are of great value to the producer of seed and fruit because of their beneficial work in cross pollination of various economic plants and trees.

Cannot Come To Seon

But In Time Reckless Driver Will Be Eliminated

Some day the reckless driver will be eliminated. Before a locomotive driver is put at the throttle of an engine drawing a passenger train he must have proved his ability to control his engine and his superiors will have satisfied themselves that he has what is known as a level head. Lives are placed in his care. Is the same not true of the driver of a car? The reason for allowing the hair-brained drivers freedom of the roads without restraint is obscure just now, but eventually a car driver will have to be qualified in more ways than mechanically.

Waterton Lakes National Park

Waterton Lakes National Park is situated in southern Alberta, and has an area of 220 square miles. The southern limit of the park is the International Boundary between Canada and the United States, and this line is the northern boundary of the United States Glacier National Park.

Douglas Fairbanks is 44 years of age.

Canada has the largest buffalo herd in the world.



"This vase is 5,000 years old. This one is quite modern."

"May I handle them?"

"Yes, but don't mix them, or I can't distinguish them."—Pete Melo, Paris.

W. N. U. 1744

Frozen Desserts Simple To Prepare

No More Difficult To Make Than Many Puddings

A simple frozen dessert is no harder to make than many puddings and most pies, points out Florence Taft Eaton, in the August issue of "Successful Farming." "Frozen foods," she says, "should be offered more frequently for salads and desserts. They are cooling and healthful, and when we rid ourselves of the idea that they are difficult of accomplishment, their preparation will not seem a burden."

The chief thing, she declares, is to have utensils that are adequate, conveniently at hand, and in good order. "Conventional necessities, other than the freezer, are rock salt, ice, a heavy mallet, stout bag, and measure. Proportions of ice and salt are three measures of finely-cracked ice and one of salt. Pack solidly, turning crank occasionally to settle ice, and pound the ice firm with the mallet handle. Turn crank slowly at first, then more rapidly. When mixture is stiff, draw off the water, take out dasher, pack cream solidly, put a cork in the cover and re-pack freezer."

"Water ices," continues Mrs. Eaton in "Successful Farming," "are easily made without recipes by freezing an extra and rather rich fruit drink or sugar, fruit juice and ice water. A good general rule is as follows: Boil one cupful of water with one and one-half cupfuls of sugar five minutes. Cool and add a cupful of pure fruit juice, another cupful of water, and a little lemon juice."

"Sherbets are made by adding the beaten whites of one egg to this foundation recipe. Simple ice creams, not too rich, but delicious, may have a flavored custard for a foundation. My recipe is as follows: To one pint of boiling hot milk in the double boiler add two eggs beaten slightly with one cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Shake the sugar and flour together before mixing with the eggs. Cook, stirring, until smooth and thickened, then cool."

Color Cautions

Choosing Colors Should Be A Matter Of Some Consideration

1. No person can wear all colors successfully.
2. The color and texture of the skin determines the color most suitable for clothing. A person with an olive brunette skin, for example, can wear deep creams, bronze greens, deep dark red, even purple in some tones. If the skin is not fine in texture, these colors may still be worn, but they must be subdued and softened, "grayed down" in other words, so that they do not contrast too strongly with the skin. A skin that is more pink than yellow can wear pastel colorings best of all. Such skins usually have blue, hazel, or very brown eyes. They may have blond, hazel, white or black hair. A sallow skin can wear dark browns and black perhaps better than any other color.
3. Subdued or grayed colors are most becoming to large features.
4. Colors should be chosen to bring out the best features of the individual either the skin, the hair, or the eyes. If the skin is fine, you may wear satin, or velvet, or a non-transparent material with a sheen. If the texture of your skin is coarse, georgette, dull crepe, or crepe Elizabeth would be more becoming.
5. Gay colors may be worn more successfully by young girls, but the intense or pure colors should be avoided since they are becoming to very few.
6. Bright colors, if carefully chosen, are quite suitable for sport clothes and evening gowns.
7. Study carefully your own coloring and choose those most suitable for your own type, age, and position.—From Successful Farming.

Business Was Evidently Poor

A commercial traveller was working in a new district, and orders were few and far between. Entering an establishment, he presented his card, only to be told that there was really nothing in his line that was wanted.

"Will you permit me to show you a few of our leading articles?" begged the salesman.

"No sir," was the reply, "we really cannot spare you the time at present."

"Well, sir," persisted the salesman, dejectedly, "would you mind if I opened my bag here and took a look myself? I haven't seen 'em for nearly three weeks."

How Could They

Mrs. Smith—"This 'ere fellow thinks 'e can sing like Caruso."

Mrs. Brown—"Well, they do say as 'ow Caruso 'ad a beautiful voice, but 'ow could they know, with 'im stranded on that island with nobody to hear him but Friday?"

Sheep Breeding Experiments

Rambouillet Grades Give Highest Quality Of Wool

The Scott, Saskatchewan, Experimental Station is carrying on a very useful work in grading up sheep flocks by the use of Shropshire, Cheviot, and Rambouillet sires. Three flocks of grade ewes, numbering twenty-five, constituted the breeding stock, each headed by a ram of one of the breeds named. Each flock is annually reduced to twenty-five ewes, and about thirty lambs are held for feeding experiments, and from these the young breeding stock is selected. The work has not gone on sufficiently to enable a definite comparison to be made between the different breeds for grading up. The wool clip, however, can be compared which in 1927 amounted to an average of 8.1 pounds from the Shropshire grades; 7.4 pounds from the Cheviot grades; and 8.9 pounds from the Rambouillet grades. The wool was marketed through the Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. Each fleece was tagged at the time of shearing, and after the wool had been graded, the tags were returned to the station. A table representing the wool grading published in the report of the station for 1927, and available at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, shows that the Rambouillet grades gave the highest quality of wool, the Cheviot grades the lowest, and the Shropshires occupying a midway position.

To Make Tests At Olympics

Dr. C. H. Best, well known Toronto doctor who collaborated with Dr. Banting in the discovery of insulin, has been sent by the Connaught Laboratories to the Olympic games to study the effect of exhaustion of athletes. Dr. Best has in connection with his work at the Connaught Laboratories, already made considerable study in this line at Toronto University.

The first coated tasteless pill was made by a Brighton, England, chemist in 1859.

Raspberries In Saskatchewan

Highly Satisfactory Yields Reported At Indian Head

Given suitable winter protection raspberry plants come through the winters in Saskatchewan in very good condition. At the Indian Head Experimental Farm the raspberry canes are bent over each autumn and covered with a few inches of soil. With a deep covering of snow such a procedure may not be necessary, but the uncertainty of the snow blanket makes it doubly safe to use the earth covering. In his report of the Farm for 1927, published by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, the Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Gibson, points out that covering the canes with soil has the advantage of protecting them from injury by rabbits, and the ill effects from freezing and thawing in the spring. Last year the superintendent reports a highly satisfactory yield of berries was harvested from the canes of the different varieties that reached average heights of from fifty-two to sixty-six inches. Six or eight strong canes were left in each hill to bear fruit this year, when the expected full crop will be recorded with other data that will be reported for those interested in the findings of the Farm.

A High Official

Fire Ranger Occupies Station 9,000 Feet Above Sea Level

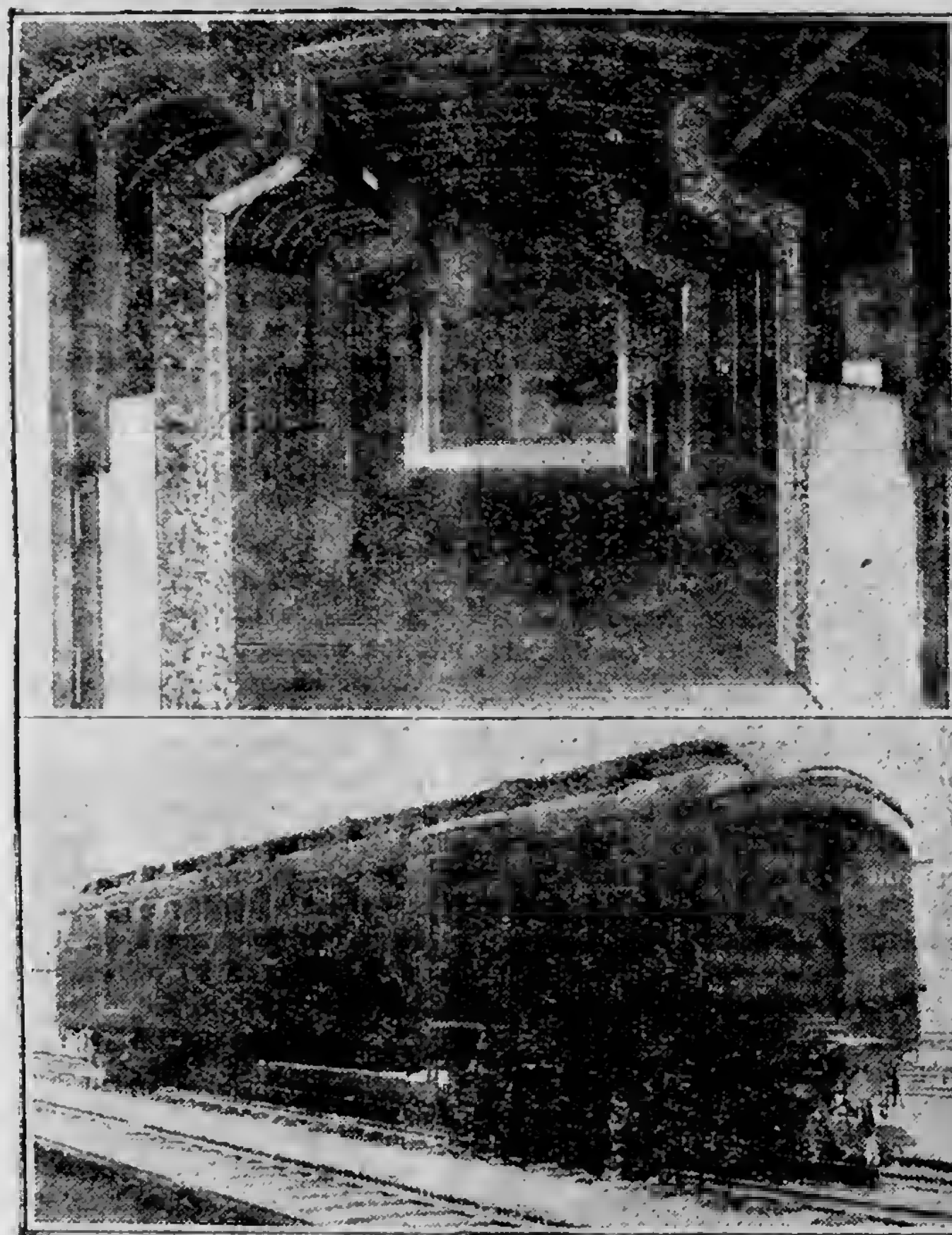
The highest official in British Columbia, in point of altitude, is the fire ranger occupying a look-out station on Mount Cartier, in the Revelstoke district, 9,000 feet above sea level. Even in summer weather he obtains his water supply from snow. Telephone communication with district headquarters enables him to turn in an alarm which can bring an army of fire fighters to the scene in short order.

From his exalted station this ranger guards an area containing 130 billion feet of British Columbia timber.

A blunt remark invites a sharp answer.

The Imperial University of Tokio is the largest in the world.

NEW TYPE FRUIT CAR



For the transport of fruit from the Fraser and Okanagan districts in British Columbia, the Canadian National Express has developed and placed in service a new type of air-cooled fruit car. While this method does not develop as low a temperature as ice, the process is more natural and fruit does not deteriorate as quickly when removed to the warmer outside temperature.

The cars are ordinary baggage or express merchandise cars, 60 feet long, which have been equipped with special ventilating devices, consisting in part of ten metal air intakes and channels placed in a staggered position, live on each side of the car, to carry outside air while the train is in motion, through the channel into a chamber under a raked false flooring. There are also eight metal air exhausts, staggered four on each side, which carry off the gases and foul or warm air thrown off by the fruit and vegetables. The intakes and exhausts lead to the outside of the car. The intakes are so arranged that they bring cool air into the car irrespective of the direction in which the car is moving.

Tests of an empty car showed that the car exhausted 292,590 cubic feet of air per hour, which is equivalent to changing all the air in the car every 58 seconds. A car loaded with 800 crates of radishes with the tops on, asparagus and spinach, exhausted 168,360 cubic feet of air per hour, or a complete change of air in the car every 101 seconds. Thermographs in this car showed the inside temperature to range from 53, 54 and 56 degrees, while the outside temperature ranged from 78, 58 and 56 degrees. Another test carried out with 1,200 crates of the same traffic showed a complete change of air every 87 seconds, and temperature readings inside the car of 60, 68 and 60 degrees and outside readings of 90, 84 and 68 degrees.

Another feature is that since the intake devices come in under the false floor, any dust or cinders that may enter the channels remain on the bottom and are not blown on the fruit, which arrives as clean and as fresh as when it left its shipping point. The photograph shows an interior and exterior view of the new car.

WHEAT SHORTAGE IN RUSSIA

Soviet Economic Policy Is Leading To Dangerous Consequences

Recent rumors of an impending grain shortage in Soviet Russia are confirmed by heavy purchases of Canadian wheat. It is a case where money talks. The hard-headed Bolsheviks are not buying Canadian grain for the fun of it. They are doing so because the domestic situation makes it necessary. The explanation for the shortage is simple, but its possible consequences are complex and even dangerous—to somebody.

The peasants of Russia are refusing to produce a surplus over and above their own needs because it is useless for them to do so. They cannot buy clothing or manufactured goods in return for such a surplus except at discouragingly exorbitant prices. Why should they toil and sweat for no purpose? This is the rocky question that breaks the eloquent arguments of the theorists, and nullifies the harangues of the local Communist Commissars.

For months, even years, the rulers of the Russian Communist Party have foreseen some such crisis. They faced it once before in the early days of the Revolutionary Government. At that time Lenin, who was a realist in action, averted a light to a finish by introducing his New Economic Policy. This policy was as hypothetical as it was politic. It was not new in anything but name. It was nothing but a partial restoration of the old right to free barter, purchase and sale.

The Soviet hierarchy have always realized that Lenin's policy was a makeshift. They were on the horns of a dilemma. If they allowed the New Economic Policy to continue, the complete restoration of the capitalist system was only a matter of time. If they abolished it or restricted it, difficulties with the peasants were inevitable.

Trotsky and his fiery little group of fanatics always insisted on the latter course. They urged that trouble with the peasants was the lesser of the two evils, and that critical conditions at home might be offset by military expeditions abroad. The strange thing is that, while Trotsky's group was completely defeated by Stalin, in the party fight, the radicals were no sooner expelled than the victors themselves swung sharply toward the left.

During the past few months the private traders have been harassed anew. Prices have risen sharply. The stage is set for some kind of a new scene. The world cannot afford but to watch intently. — Toronto Globe.

HAVE AIDED DEVELOPMENT

Some Of World's Wealthiest Mines Found By Animals

One of the richest copper strikes on Vancouver Island was made by a dog, according to Harry Tanner, well-known mining man who has just returned to Victoria from a prospecting trip.

Tanner's dog was a companion on one of his trips and sought to rival his master in the discovery of "float." One day on the west coast of Vancouver Island Tanner heard his dog barking persistently and went to see what it was all about. To his astonishment he found the dog scratching around a rich outcrop of copper ore which development proved to be one of the richest strikes on the island.

The story of the donkey which discovered the famous Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine in the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho district has often been told. That donkey was pensioned for life as its reward. Several mineral discoveries have been made as the result of float found on the dumps and holes dug by huns in their search for groundhogs. The despised pack-rat has proved to be one of the best prospectors, and many a miner has told how his stake was due to a pack-rat stealing his supplies and replacing the stolen goods by pieces of quartz carrying gold which led to the discovery of a valuable quartz mine. In the Cariboo the story is told of a rich placer strike having been made as the result of a pack-rat trading items in the prospector's outfit for gold nuggets, as if that rodent was more than honest in making compensation for his crime.

The people of Doorn, by public subscription, can we have something a la carte?

"Sure, why?"

"I wanna see the waiter wheel it in."

Film Actor: "But look here, if he's going to throw me into the rapids how am I going to get out?"

Producer: "Oh, that's all right; you don't appear again!"

Japanese Learning English

Desire To Learn Language Almost Universal But Means Are Inadequate

The attendance of 3,000 persons, virtually all of them Japanese, at a dramatic tournament in Tokio, conducted in the English tongue, brings out graphically the tremendous hold which that language has acquired in eastern Asia. It may well be wondered whether 3,000 persons would attend a similar tournament in New York or some other city of the United States if it were conducted in, say, the French language.

The discussion of manufacturing a world language becomes academic in view of the world conquest which the English language is actually making today, and perhaps in no other country is that as widespread and successful as in Japan. The study of English is compulsory there from the sixth grade upward. English signs abound throughout the Empire, and there is scarcely a Japanese who does not speak at least a few words of this tongue.

This intensive drive to acquire English on the part of the Japanese nation is not due to propaganda or to artificial stimulus of any sort. It is predicted on the very solid and substantial ground that for a young Japanese to have a working knowledge of English is a most tangible asset to him in almost any line of work upon which he embarks. Relations among the individuals of nations are coming to be more and more a business nature, and English is the unquestioned business language of the world. Other tongues borrow words and phrases from English for this purpose, just as English feels free to draw upon Greek and Latin for certain terms and has drawn upon French in the past for diplomatic verbiage. As regards Japan, the fact that the bulk of that Nation's foreign trade is with the English-speaking peoples is an added incentive to the young Japanese looking forward to and preparing himself for a successful career.

The progress that the English language has made in Japan is remarkable, but it would be erroneous to call Japan a bilingual nation. Like the American, the Japanese has earned the reputation of being a poor linguist. The desire for English is almost universal in Japan, but the means of achieving the language are still inadequate. Many of the teachers are themselves Japanese who have never learned properly to speak English, although they may have an excellent knowledge of the language. Textbooks need revision, and other steps must be taken for which at present funds are not available.

Transplanting Iris

August Proves A Good Month For Transplanting

August proved a good month for transplanting iris plants at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. At that season of the year fresh roots are developing and, according to the superintendent, in his report of the farm for 1927, published by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, the work might have been done even a little earlier with no disadvantage. Finely divided hydrated lime was incorporated with the soil at the time of transplanting. The following year very fine blooms were produced between the 20th of June and the 19th of July. Of the thirty varieties grown at the Indian Head Farm, Wyomissing, Othello, Gages, Albert Victor, Eldorado, Pare de Neuilly, Monourable, Rose Unique, Loreley, Mrs. H. Darwin, Salvatore, and Celeste, deserved special mention.

People have widely different notions as to what constitutes a good time.

An Englishman can leave his property away from his family; a Scotsman cannot.



"How did the light begin?"

"One is a pacifist and the other an anti-militarist. One said the other thought less of peace than he did, and so they started to settle it." — Kasper, Stockholm.



Too Much ACID

Many people, two hours after eating, suffer indigestion as they call it. It is usually excess acid. Correct it with an alkali. The best way, the quick, harmless and efficient way, is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained for 50 years the standard with physicians. One spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in stomach acids, and at once. The symptoms disappear in five minutes.

You will never use crude methods when you know this better method. And you will never suffer from excess acid when you prove out this easy relief. Please do that—for your own sake—now.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.

PAINTED FIRES

BY NELLIE L. McCLUNG

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CHAPTER XXIX Continued.

The heavy rain had washed the roots of the old dead grass into the ground, leaving the bold young shoots showing, and the air had such a baby mildness that Helmi was content just to sit and breathe it and watch the clouds, clear and white, like lamb's wool, sailing overhead in the flawless blue.

She wanted to sing a song of the passing winter, with all its strength of frost and weight of snow, its frozen rivers and leafless trees, for every budding tree and springing flower and chirping bird was singing it, too. She remembered a song Mrs. St. John used to sing, which she said was an old-fashioned thing, but she sang it to please the doctor, who liked the old songs best.

"The bird, true bird, bird with the golden wing,
Do you bring me a letter or do you bring me a ring?"

Helmi brought out a chair, and sitting on it, nursing her knees, she sang in perfect happiness. She had four dollars in her pocket; a sick baby in the Isolation Hospital; a dog with three pups to whom she had promised food and shelter; a husband who apparently had deserted her; not a relative nearer than Finland; but she sang a song of hope, and love, and spring, looking into the blue sky above her, for in her heart there was the peace which passeth all understanding.

Mrs. McMann, on her way to the store, saw Helmi sitting at the end of the house and heard her singing, and forthwith forgot that she had left an oven full of pies.

"Helmi," she called, as she came

nearer, out of breath in her hurry, "What is wrong with you? Have you come back?"

Helmi quickly rose up to greet her. "There's nothing wrong, Mrs. McMann. I am all right. I'm fine—I'm happy that's all."

"But Helmi, where is your child?" Mrs. McMann was prepared to show a strong if somewhat belated interest in Helmi's baby.

"She is all right too," Helmi said. "She is in the Isolation Hospital with scarlet fever, but is doing well and will be out in a few weeks."

Mrs. McMann heard the news with doleful forebodings.

"Oh, Helmi, don't set your heart on her if she has scarlet fever. It always leaves something behind it—deafness, or blindness, or something."

Helmi resisted an impulse to laugh. "Oh, I don't think so," she said, "she will be all right. I feel sure she will be well. I am not worried."

Helmi's cheerfulness seemed most untimely; nor could she explain it to Mrs. McMann there was a greater bar between them now than even that of language.

"Well, it's grand to take things as easy as you do, Helmi. I must say. Now when my children were little they had the fever, too, all together; not very bad, but I worried. Mr. McMann no it was Mr. Bush I had then scolded me for crying all the time, but I couldn't help it. My, how I cried! He could not understand a mother's heart, of course. But no doubt girls are different now—I was so conscientious. I suppose in a way you are glad to get away from the baby for awhile? Well, it was different with me—I stayed for mine. But it doesn't pay. Are you going to stay? No! Goin' back are you? City life is too much for girls these days. Picture shows attract them. Well, in the midst of life we are in death, remember that, Helmi, and don't put your trust in worldly pleasures. Did you hear what happened to the magistrate at Bannerman last night?"

In her happiness Helmi had not been thinking of the magistrate. Startled by Mrs. McMann's enquiry she could only say "Do you mean Col. Blackwood?"

"Yes, the same one—the one that forgot to put it down in his book. He won't forget no more he was struck with lightning."

"How do you know?"

"He was found lying on his back, stone dead, and his chimney all knocked down, and his eyes wide open."

Helmi shuddered she knew just how the eyes looked.

"It gave me such a turn when I heard it, and I ain't been so well any way. My stomach's up on me again, Helmi; I believe I'll have to go home and see a doctor. I can't trust any of the doctors here—they haven't got the papers like they hold in the States. All my trouble is inward, Helmi, and I don't believe these doctors could ever understand it."

"I am sorry," said Helmi; "I wish I could help you."

In her new found happiness Helmi could understand Mrs. McMann and her pitiful little striving for praise and applause. Her so-called life, her little meannesses, her petty jealousies, her dull gray outlook, smote Helmi's heart now with pity.

"You're a good girl, Helmi, no matter what you've done or haven't done, and I've a good mind to take you back, no matter what anyone says."

Helmi laughed as she patted her visitor's arm. "Where is good old Shag?" she asked quickly. "Is he still here? He did not write to me."

"Oh, didn't you hear? He had an accident in the mine and hurt his leg. He is still in the hospital, so I guess that's why. They say he'll never be able to night-watch again. You know I miss him, too, and wish now that I hadn't been quite so sharp on him. Well, won't you stay, Helmi?"

"No, I am going to the City," said Helmi, "but I want you to feed Cleo and the pups for me. There's plenty of scraps from your table, and they can sleep in my house. I'll ask Bill

Larsen to shut the door at night and open it in the morning, and when Lili is better I will come back. You will like my Lili, Mrs. McMann; she can smile now and play with her hands."

Mrs. McMann sighed. "I am always sorry when I see a girl baby—life is so hard for us women."

Helmi got another letter at the post-office, a letter from Arthur Warner enclosing another fifteen dollar cheque. He was over in France now, on active service, and the letter was written as he sat waiting for the signal to go over the top in an attempt to capture a German position.

"It's good to have someone to write to Helmi, someone who cares; and I want you to do something for me. It worries me to think of my house and garden lying idle there and going to ruin. I wonder if you would go there to live. The garden has raspberries and currants and strawberry plants too, and there are provisions in the house for a year. If you go there I want you to take Cleo, too, and give her a home. She is wonderful dog. I cannot tell you what she has been to me. And my horse, Saffor, that I left with the Ramsoms would be handy for you to drive to town. I would feel better if I knew you were there, dear Helmi, and I hope you will go. It does not seem reasonable to believe that I shall ever come back, but if I do, the place will be in better shape for your having occupied it. So you will be doing me a good turn. Write soon and often, Helmi, please."

At the bottom of the letter there was a postscript. "You will never need to be bothered with these red-diesome prospectors hunting for coal, for I bought all the mineral rights; so if the bank of the creek is solid coal, and I rather think it is, they can never come in without your consent. If you want to plant the garden this spring you will find the seeds in the root-house, all labelled. Maybe I had the wrong slant on life, Helmi, wanting to build a wall around myself. I've had time to think it over, and I can see it was a mistake. One cannot live that way. Now I want you to do what you like with everything that is there. I have made my will and left all to you. My lawyer here will arrange matters tidily if anything happens. I enclose his address. Now we are going. A. W."

Helmi was in her own little house when she read the letter. Cleo whimpering at her feet as if she knew her master had written. "He is well, Cleo, and he wants you and me to live together, and so we will. We had decided that already and now I see God has sent me a home as well as a dog to keep me company. I do not know how we will make a living there eight miles from any settlement, but we should worry over a little thing like that. God will provide for us some way. Cleo."

(To Be Continued.)

Reliable Weather Sign

Red Sky In Morning Sure Indication Of A Storm

An old English rhyme says: "Red at night is the shepherd's delight, Red in the morning is the shepherd's warning."

The idea it expresses is known in nearly every country in the world. Even the ancient Egyptians and Greeks had sayings similar to the above. Furthermore, it is scientifically true. Red skies are really weather forecasts. If the atmosphere is clear in the evening or morning sun's light is red because the blue, of which the ordinary white light of the sun is made up has been absorbed by the great length of atmosphere through which the slanting rays of the sun have to pass. In the evening the rays of the sunset illumines the clouds on the eastern side of the sky. This shows that the clouds have gone by and are taking the rain with them. Thus we get red at night, indicating fine weather. In the morning, the rising sun being in the east, the light illumines the western horizon and its clouds, which are on their way to us. We need not be shepherds to know that if the sky is red and lowering in the morning we are in for a good "soaker" before lunch-time comes.

A Slight Omission

A farmer was accused of having slandered his neighbor.

"Did you call him a rogue and a liar?" asked the judge.

"Yes, I did!"

"And did you call him a thief?"

"No, I forgot that!"

Among the strange specimens discovered in Brazil are flat fish with a poison spike in their tails, and cultures which make noises like barking dogs.

In Georgia every unmarried man or woman of 30 has to pay a tax of six dollars yearly.



A treat in the Peppermint-flavored sugar-coated jacket and another in the Peppermint-flavored gum inside—utmost value in long-lasting delight



Voices Have Individuality

No Two Have Same Tone, Say Blind People

In the blind, the faculty of hearing is usually intensified and one thus handicapped in speaking of voices says: "Many are similar, to be sure, but I have never encountered absolute doubles, and in general voices are as sharply differentiated as faces—in fact, often far more. The only difficulty I have experienced, strangely enough, is caused by one person having several voices. All of us have; we change tone and quality more or less unconsciously according to our mood and condition. But in some the change is disarmingly marked. One woman, for example, has as many as five voices, each quite distinct. The physical condition is also revealed by the voice in a striking degree, both as to change and normal characteristics. Fat people, for example, have a voice quality which is all but invariably detectable. Character, too, is easily read. In fact it seems that character is revealed in the voice even more fully and accurately than in the face, no doubt because the seeing failing to recognize this, make less of an attempt to mask the voice."

Parliamentary Courtesy

Language In The Free State Parliament Is Sometimes Laid

The new Flanna Fail tactics of baiting the Speaker which culminated in the suspension of Mr. de Valera's chief whip, Mr. Aiken, are not likely to increase the prestige of the party. In a letter to the press Mr. Aiken, in justification of his attack on the Chair, insists that only an assembly poisoned by English influences could object to move its Speaker described as "a damned hypocrite," "a party hack," and "a mean skunk." Unfortunately for himself and his colleagues the country is still so enslaved to an alien tradition that it regards as vulgar abuse expressions that in the Gaelic State of Mr. Aiken's vision would apparently be the flower of parliamentary courtesy. Dublin Correspondence, The New Statesman.

The Thoughtful Sportsman

Grouse season had started, and in the little Highland hotel lounge some sportsmen sat smoking.

"Yes," said one suddenly, "everything I shoot I send to the hospital."

"How thoughtful and kind of you," broke in another.

"Yesterday," he continued, "I shot the gamekeeper."

BABY GIRL HAD DIARRHOEA WHEN CUTTING TEETH

Mrs. A. J. Murray, Gull Lake, Sask., writes:—"Last summer, my baby girl was cutting teeth and became very weak with the effects of diarrhoea. I didn't know just what to do for her as she couldn't retain anything. At last one of my neighbors said to me, 'Haven't you any



why, I wouldn't be without it where there are children."

"My husband went to town and got a bottle, and the very first dose helped her wonderfully, and in three days she was well over the diarrhoea and was running around as well as ever."

Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Teeth and Health

Issued By The Canadian Dental Hygiene Council and Published By The Saskatchewan Dental Society

JUMPING TOOTHACHE

You have been fortunate indeed if you have never experienced that worst of all dental pains—the "jumping toothache."

But perhaps you have listened sympathetically to your little chap as he tried to tell you between sobs, how something just seemed to be jumping up and down inside the tooth that pained more and more intensely as he lay with his cheek against the pillow.

Almost instinctively, perhaps, you had him sit up, and he found happily, that it did not hurt nearly so much as when he was lying down.

Now, you thought perhaps it was because he stopped thinking about it so much when sitting up, that made the pain more bearable, but just why it "jumped" you were not so sure.

Well, no doubt you have had a cut finger with an area of inflammation around the wound, and you noticed that the pain was of a throbbing character, that with each pulse beat there was a sharp little stab, so to speak.

Now, the same with the tooth, — with each heart-beat, a new supply of blood is forced into the pulp tissue, which, being inflamed and already engorged with blood, is subjected to an increased and severe pressure (at each beat), and a consequent response on the part of the nerves as they are subjected to the abnormal pressure. This, we call pain.

Then with your little chap sitting up, the flow of blood to the head was lessened, resulting in a milder rush of blood into the tooth pulp which caused a decreased pressure, with lessened pain.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

In Summer When Childhood Ailments Are Most Dangerous

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets, relieve these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child they will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed to be absolutely harmless even to the new-born babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canadian Wool Prices Pay

Prices Being Paid Are Considerably Higher Than Last Year

Wool prices in Western Canada this season are running from 24 to 28 cents a pound, compared with 17 to 20 cents last year. In the range country of Southern Alberta, from 24 to 26 cents is being offered, with 24 to 28 cents in Ontario, and from 20 to 28 cents per pound in Quebec. The first settlements for Ontario early spring and winter shorn wool, which are now being made by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, reflect these higher values, being as much as 40 per cent above the settlement prices of a year ago. A keen demand is reported for medium qualities, in which class the greater part of the Canadian production falls.

Parting a corn is both risky and ineffective. It is much better to use Holloway's Corn Remover and eradicate them entirely.

'Plane Suitable For Trans-Ocean Service

German Machine Has Many Features To Support This Belief

The first 'plane which German experts believe suitable for trans-ocean service has been completed by the Rohrbach Metal Aeroplane Works.

The reason that engineers believe their "flying yacht" is adapted to trans-ocean flights is because it has a cruising radius of two thousand five hundred miles without installing extra fuel tanks, a boat's fastage which is seaworthy should forced landings on the ocean become necessary, and a carrying capacity for twelve passengers, besides a crew of five and several tons of post and freight.

In addition the designers calculate that three motors will give the 'plane a speed of one hundred and fifty miles an hour, making a Hamburg-to-New York trip possible in the space of twenty-four hours, including two stops for refuelling. After tests, however, the first trip will be made to Buenos Aires, for it is the intention of Luftansa to open trans-ocean air traffic over the Germany-to-Argentina route first on account of the shorter distance across the open water, and more favorable weather around the Equator.

Minard's Liniment — The Universal Remedy.



THE Firestone Gum-Dipping process strengthens the tire to meet the demands of hill climbing, quick stops, sudden turns and high speeds. The Firestone tread is scientifically designed to grip the road in emergencies. You can have this extra safety on YOUR car. Ask your local Firestone Dealer. He will save you money and serve you better.

Always put a Firestone steam-welded, leak-proof tube in your Firestone tire

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO. OF CANADA LIMITED Hamilton, Ontario

Firestone
Builds the Only
GUM-DIPPED TIRES

Little Helps For This Week

"Fear not, believe only." Luke viii, 50.

The childlike faith that asks not sight.

Waits not for wonder or for sign. Believes, because it loves aright.

Shall see things greater, things divine.

Heaven to that gaze shall open wide. And brightest angels to and fro

On messages of love shall glide. "Twixt God and Christ below."

John Keble.

The blessed thing which the Bible calls faith, is a state of the soul in which the things of God become glorious certainties. It matters not how it comes, whether as to Thomas through sight, or whether through the evidence of the Spirit; and yet the faith of which Christ said, "Blessed are they which have not seen and yet have believed," was a spiritual faith.

Frederick William Robertson.

Goes North For Museum

Dr. E. M. Anderson, of the National Museum, Ottawa, will accompany the 1928 Canadian Arctic expedition on its annual patrol to the posts in the far northern islands. At points of call he will collect zoological material for the Museum and obtain information on points of interest in these regions.

Minard's Liniment For Blistered Feet.

All previous records were broken by British Columbia's industrial payroll in 1927, when it reached a total of over \$177,000,000.

ECZEMA IN ITCHY PIMPLES

Affected Nearly All of Body. Cuticura Heals.

"Eczema broke out in pimples and affected most all my body. The pimples were not very large but were red and hard. Some of them festered and then scabbed off. The pimples were so itchy and burned so much that I used to wake up in the night and scratch them. My clothing aggravated the breaking out very much."

"I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in four weeks I was completely healed, after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Frederick A. Zuck, Robinson's Corner, N. S.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for daily toilet uses. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: Canadian Branch, "Cuticura Ltd., Montreal," Free Book 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 50c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

It May Be Urgent



When your Children Cry for It

Castoria is a comfort when baby is fretful. No sooner taken than the little one is at ease. If restless, a few drops soon bring contentment. No harm done, for Castoria is a baby remedy, meant for babies. Perfectly safe to give the youngest infant; you have the doctors' word for that! It is a vegetable product and you can use it every day. But it's in an emergency that Castoria means most. Some night when constipation must be relieved—or colic pains—or other suffering. Never let without it; some mothers keep an extra bottle, unopened, to make sure there will always be Castoria in the house. It is effective for older children too; read the book that comes with it.



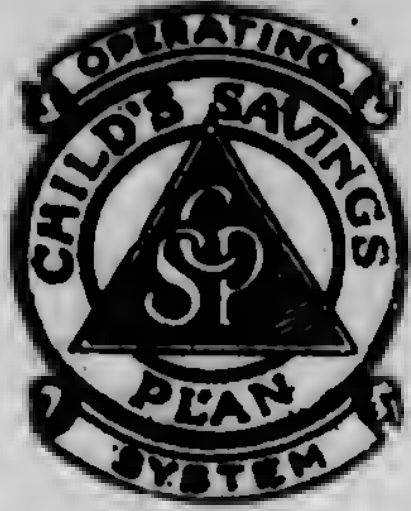
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Eat More of It

See our windows for a full line of

Fancy Confectionery Fresh Daily

"Eat the Best"—

— "Forget the Rest"

Maple Leaf Bakery

PHONE 38

Harvest Time

is almost here

**Don't let your ripened crop find
you unprepared**

**Good Harvesting Machines
are essential for
Economical Harvesting**

See us today

**Raymond
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**Bring Your Wheat Pool
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HOLDERS of Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited Growers Certificates will find it profitable and convenient to convert them at this Bank. We are prepared to cash these cheques without charge and suggest that for the sake of safety and convenience you deposit the proceeds in a Standard Bank chequing or Savings Account. Interest paid on the latter at current rate.

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Editor and Proprietor

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6000 Saw Raymond Stampede

Raymond's second largest stampede was held on Tuesday and Wednesday Only in the year 1925, when the factory was under construction, with an army of men employed, has a larger attendance been recorded. This is somewhat remarkable when it is considered that Muelod, Claresholm, Taber fair dates, the High River stampede and two dances in Lethbridge overlapped the local stampede dates. The Cardston stampede was held a few days ago and the Magrath exhibition and the Milk River stampede followed close on the heels of our own show.

It is estimated that 6000 people, including children, passed through the gates during the two days. About \$3000 was paid in admissions. Expenses will figure up to about \$2000, which will leave a big margin for the promotion of board of trade activities and the backing of next year's stampede.

Shortage of help in the Recorder office (Mr. Jeffery is convalescing) prevents a detailed report.

News Notes

Hereafter the local board of trade will meet at the Utah cafe on the first Wednesday of each month at 1:15 instead of 2 o'clock. Members are requested to keep the time in mind.

Irvin Fawns purchased a new Ford coach from King Motors yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Holt returned on Tuesday from a trip to Utah and Arizona. Mr. Holt drives a new Studebaker Commander.

King Motors unloaded a car of new Fords yesterday.

The Herald and sugar company 15-Ton Beet Club will make their annual excursion about August 20. The trip will be made in the Taber area. A number of Raymond farmers and business men will attend.

A dance is being held at Somemura's new barn, south of town, tonight. The proceeds will go to the O. K. School piano fund.

The death of Mrs. N. Johnson occurred last Wednesday at her home in Sacramento, Cal. She was a visitor here two years ago, and was a sister to Miss E. Walcott and Mr. E. P. Walcott.

Ray Knight accidentally had a pitchfork driven into his foot and is forced to use crutches.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Tollestrup and Mrs. Rudolph Tollestrup returned last Saturday from a trip to Utah.

Mrs. D. A. Bennett, her son Dehlin and daughter, Mrs. D. C. Peterson, returned last Friday from a visit to Idaho.

Plastering of the new Rex Theatre will soon be finished.

Wheat cutting will be general in all sections of the province by August 20. Hot weather is ripening wheat rapidly. Harvesting of fall wheat has started.

"JUST AS THE TWIG IS BENT, THE TREE'S INCLINED"

BELIEVING that the individual thrift of our citizens is the backbone of Canada's prosperity, the Bank of Montreal does all in its power to encourage systematic saving on the part of youth.

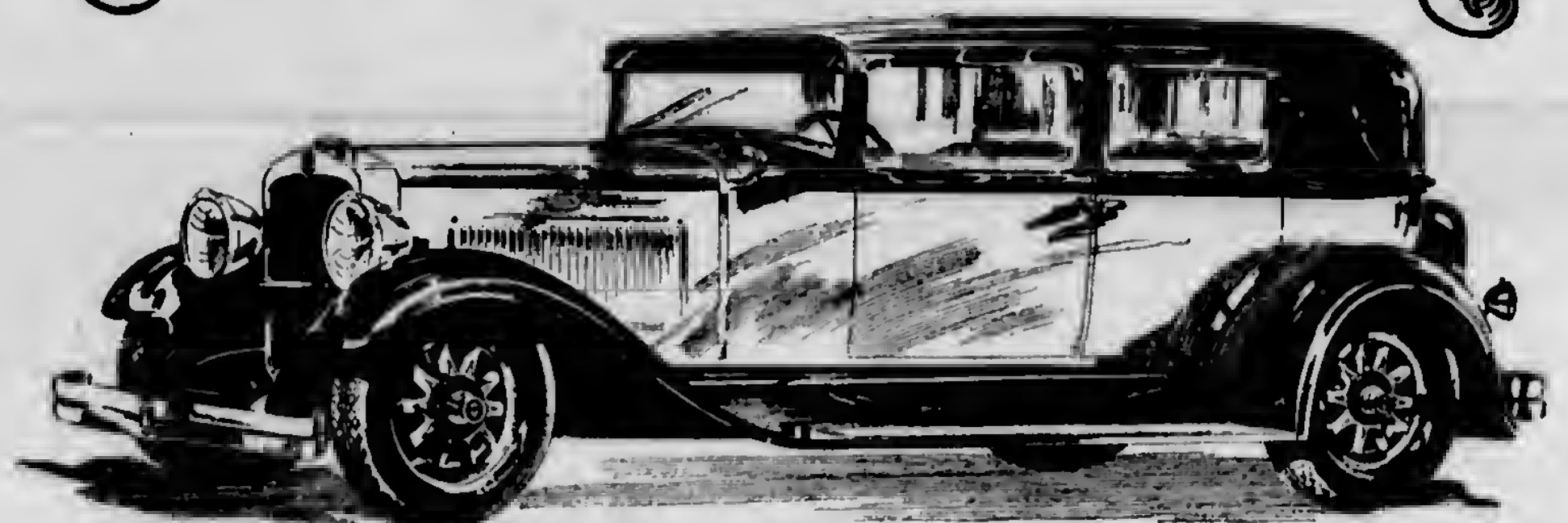
At all of our Branches we welcome the savings accounts of children. Start such accounts for all the young people of your family and let them early learn the earning power of money.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSET : IN EXCESS OF \$860,000,000

Raymond Branch: C. C. WATSON, Manager



Twin Ignition motor

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High compression

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New double drop frame

Salon Bodies

We only ask you to
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... then exercise your

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